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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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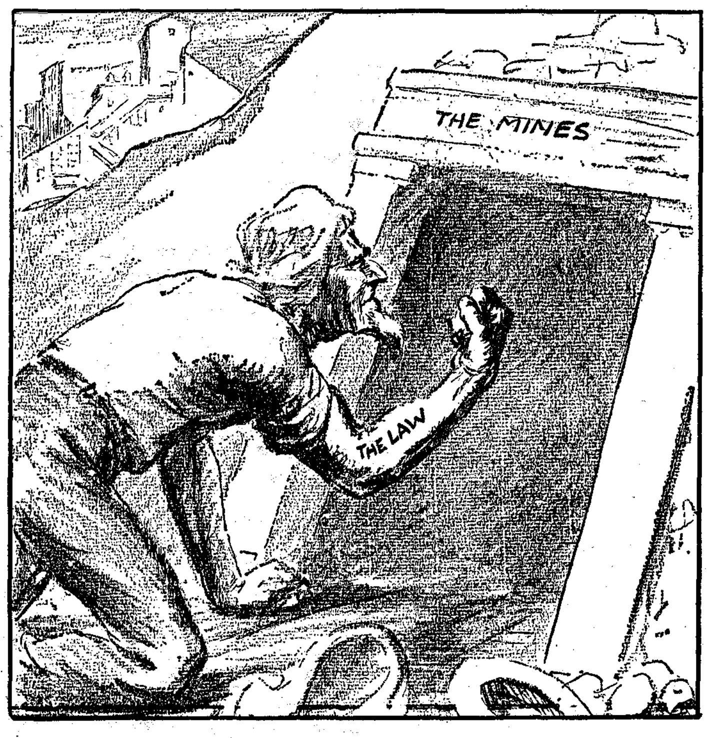
THE COAL MINER AND HIS HOME -- TYPICAL STRIKER AND HIS FAMILY.

FAILURE OF THE COAL STRIKE PREDICTED

EVERY WORKER employed in industries which use coal, every householder who must shield his family from the rigors of the coming winter, every farmer who depends upon the railroads for the transportation of his products, is interested in the outcome of the coal strike. For that reason we telegraphed the editors of the leading dailies in the principal soft-coal districts of Illinois, Central and Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Tennessee for their predictions of what the end will be. If the replies we have received are representative, the verdict of editorial experts "on the spot" is that the strike of the bituminous coal miners is doomed to an early failure, regardless of the issues in the original controversy between the miners and the coal operators. President Wilson has characterized this strike at this time as "wrong both morally and legally," the Congress of the United States had indorsed his stand, and the Socialist New York "Call" recognizes the fact that in this strike the miners have ranged against them "the powers of press, government and capitalist parties." From Illinois, where the United Mine Workers of America have a paid-up membership of more than 79,000, the Joliet "Herald News" assures us that this strike "meets with unstinted condemnation from almost every walk of life", because "the right of four hundred thousand men to organize, even with the tacit approval of four million others, to inflict hardship and misery on more than a hundred million, can not be considered." "The Government," it declares, "is not to be defied, and the strike is doomed in advance to disastrous failure." And the Chicago "Daily News" has this to say:

> "The public is weary of industrial strife. It is determined to protect itself and will not suffer any group of citizens to condemn the nation to misery, to famine, if mediation, conciliation or arbitration manifestly should be employed to prevent cruel wrong to the people at large."

Turning to Pennsylvania, in whose soft-coal districts the United Mine Workers have a membership of more than 76,000, we find the Newcastle "News" declaring that "no strike can accomplish its aims without the backing of public sentiment, and it certainly is not with the miners in this disastrous step which they have taken." "If the average earnings of the coal miners are what their committees assert they are, then the coal diggers are obviously entitled to higher wages," remarks the Chambersburg "Public Opinion." But it adds that "neither the miners nor any organized minority has the right to plunge the country into economic and social chaos to obtain the merited increase;" and it goes on to say:



SOMEBODY ELSE CAN STRIKE, TOO!

----Evans in the Baltimore American.

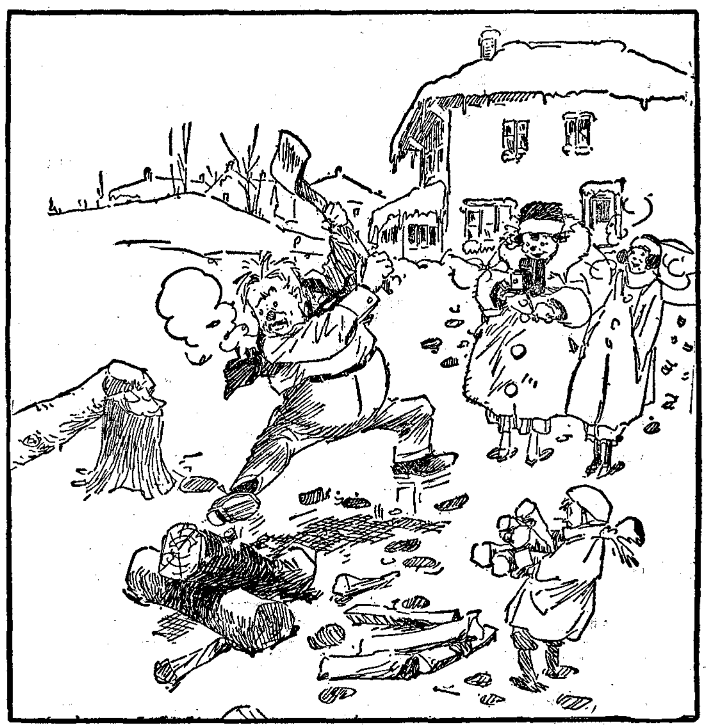
> "A labor autocracy is as dangerous as a capital autocracy; classism must be submerged, and it will be. Our form of government is on trial and our Government will win this civil war, as it did in 1861-65. But because the Government will win is no reason why the coal operators should receive an unfair share of the profits from coal production. The matter must be fairly arbitrated."

The people will uphold the Government, predicts the Wilkesbarre "Record", and "when the radicals see that they can not make headway, the strike will collapse." The probable end, thinks the Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, "Evening Journal", will be "a compromise, with the miners gaining some concessions resulting in an increased price for coal which will be passed along to the public." The Lancaster "Intelligencer" thinks the demands of the miners are "unreasonable," but it reminds us that "on their side of the question may be placed their assertion that they have not been given continuous employment." "He has small faith in the soundness of the foundations upon which the American commonwealth rests who imagines for a moment that the present conspiracy against the Government of the United States, under the guise of a strike of the bituminous coal miners, can succeed," says the Philadelphia "Public Ledger." And in the Erie "Times" we read:

> "It is inconceivable that the Federal Government cannot cope with the situation and bring about a resumption of coal mining that will be adequate for the country's needs. It must do so or fail in its obligation.
>
> "The United States has passed through too many dark hours; faced too many grave crises, to allow the obstinacy and unjust demands of a small class of her citizens -- whether that class be coal mine operators or coal miners -- to bring disaster upon the whole people. The coal strike is bound to end in victory for the great majority, just as every other great menace to the nation's welfare in the past has ended."

Blame for the present crises is placed by the Pittsburgh "Press" on the shoulders of the Government and the operators because they have "insisted upon the technicality that the war is not over and that the miners are therefore bound by their agreement until March 31, 1920." A similar view of the case is expressed by the "Citizen", of Columbus, Ohio, which affirms that "the nation should not be plunged into industrial war by insistence upon a technicality." So, too, says the "Daily News", of Lima, Ohio, which declares however, that "the demands of the miners are unjust," and that "the strike cannot be settled anywhere but at a conference table." "The strike is illegal" insists the Cleveland "Plain Dealer".

Turning to Indiana, which with the States already named makes up the Central Competitive Field, we find the Lafayette "Journal" declaring confidently that "the strike will fail because the rights of the public are always greater than the rights of a class." And in the Fort Wayne "Journal Gazette" we read:



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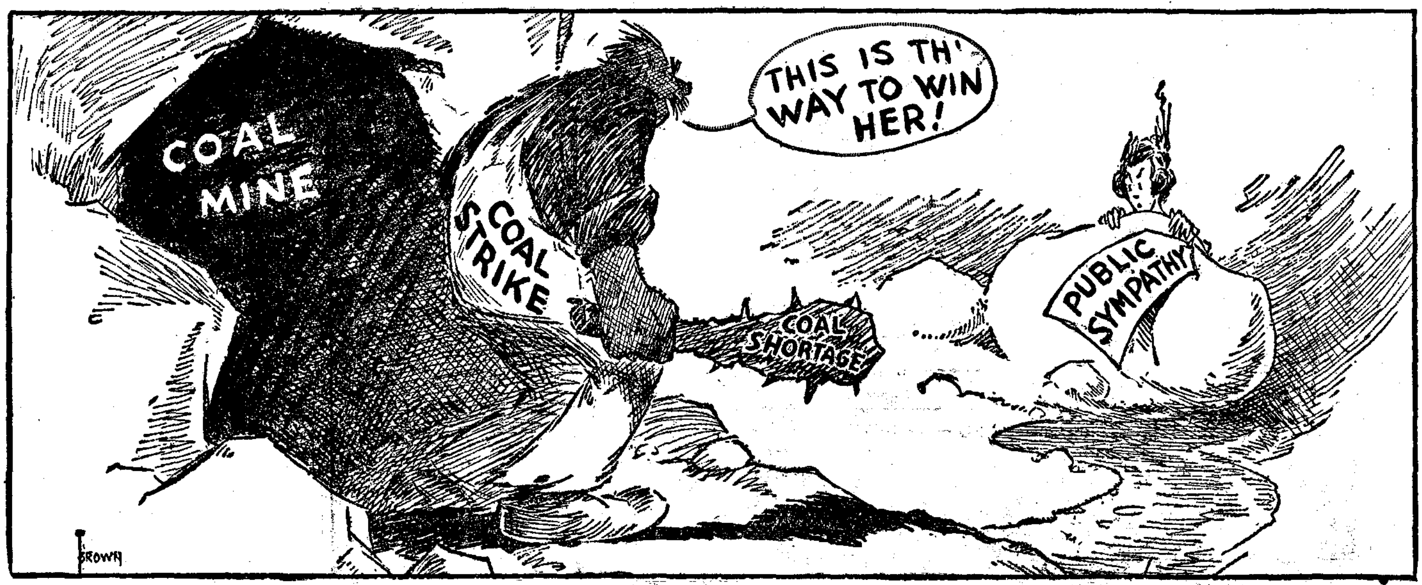
EVEN A COAL STRIKE MAY HAVE SOME BENEFICIAL EFFECT IF IT LASTS LONG ENOUGH.

----Darling in the New York Tribune.

> "No strike which prostrates the prosperity of the nation, defies the power of organized society, and endangers the health and the lives of the millions can



CAVE MAN COURTSHIP. ----Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

possibly succeed. If any organization, labor or capitalistic, can disregard the vital interest of the nation, and deny the constituted authorities, American institutions have failed the people in a crisis and chaos is beyond."

"We are unable to find in the constitution the guarantee of any right to commit acts that will bring industrial ruin to the country and misery to one hundred million people," remarks the Indianapolis "News", which goes on to say:

> "The question is whether the rights of the half million miners are paramount to the rights and well being of one hundred million. If that issue is ever fairly presented there can be no question of what the decision of the people will be. They will stand up for their rights and demand that their Government protect them in the enjoyment thereof."

The strike will fail "because it is a strike against the Government," declares the "Herald Dispatch" of Huntington, West Virginia, and "either it must fail or the Government be rendered impotent for all time." Moreover, "it will fail soon," the same paper predicts. It is "the most unpopular walkout in the history of the country," according to the "Sentinel," of Parkersburg, West Virginia; and the Clarksburg "Telegram," in the same State, names several reasons why "it can not be a long strike." We read:

> "One is that it is a decidely unpopular strike, one which the people of the country at large believe is directed against them. Another reason is that it is an immoral and inhuman strike, which will cause widespread suffering and distress, and which the people will not long tolerate. Another reason is that it is an illegal strike. Another reason why the strike cannot last long is that it has run squarely against the Federal Government, and the Federal Government is set to the task of doing its duty in the premises by the unmistakable mandate of the American people, who do not purpose to be starved or frozen."

The "speedy collapse" of the coal strike is predicted by the Bluefield "Telegraph;" and in the Martinsburg "Journal" we read:

> "Public sentiment is so absolutely opposed to a strike that will cripple the entire country as will this one that we predict only a short tussle and then it will all be over. The American miners will soon see the position in which they have been placed by their red leaders and when they learn that the public is not on their side, they will be ready to return to work, either on the terms of the contracts that they have broken or upon a basis to be decided by arbitration.
>
> "There was a time when strikers, even tho their action injured innocent parties, met with public sympathy. Today that condition does not exist and the business interests of the country do not intend that the harassing that they have undergone in years past, from first one strike and then another, shall continue.
>
> "The word is going out from these business men to the producers of coal and steel that business believes this to be the time to end such conditions and that they are ready to be inconvenienced to any extent now in order to have a show down with labor that is guided or misguided by loud mouthed and irresponsible agitators."

Still another West Virginia paper, the Charleston "Gazette", gives the following reasons for its prediction that the coal strike "must fail":

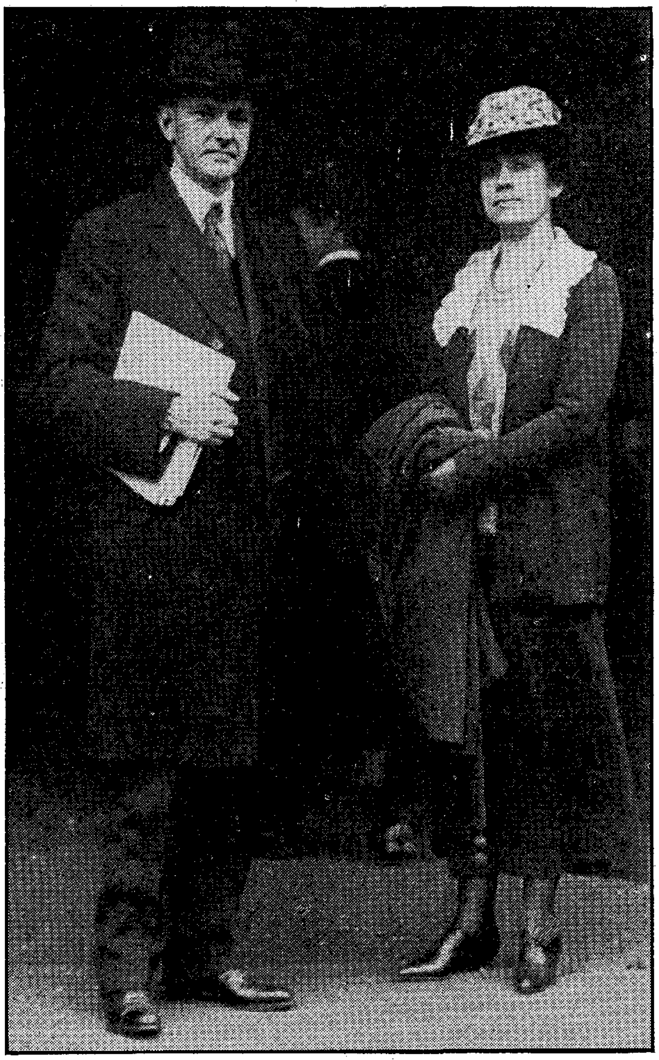
> "For the first time in the memory of Americans a strike has been called and a response made without eliciting a bit of support from the general public. There is a unanimity of opinion against the strike for while the public recognizes the right of a person to resort to a strike as a weapon in industrial warfare, the public also recognizes that under the circumstances the duty of the miners is to remain at work.
>
> "Any strike called by leaders without the rank and file of the miners being accorded the opportunity to vote on the subject is also fundamentally wrong, for it leaves in doubt the question as to whether the miners as individuals are in sympathy with the collective scheme as passed up to them by their officers."

No less definite are the predictions that reach us from Tennessee. "In calling the strike against the industrial system, which means the entire body of the American people, the labor leaders made a fatal mistake," says the Knoxville "Sentinel," which adds: "The half million coal miners can't fight the American people." And in the Nashville "Banner" we read:

> "The mines are going to be worked and the railroads are going to transport the product, and there will not be any Bolshevist revolution either."

COOLIDGE'S "VICTORY FOR LAW AND ORDER"

SINCE "THE FIRST FIGHT OF THE REVOLUTION was at Lexington and Concord" and "the first blow of the Civil War was struck by Massachusetts in Baltimore," it seems natural enough to the senior Senator from Massachuetts that a Bay State election should be looked upon as the first clearly-drawn political battle between law and order and Americanism, on the one hand, and what various editors are pleased to call Bolshevism, anarchy, disorder and unrest on the other. Long before the election Governor Calvin Coolidge's campaign on the "law and order" issue and on his record in handling the Boston police strike had attracted the attention of the country from ocean to ocean. The day after the Governor was re-elected by the overwhelming plurality of 124,000 votes the Boston "Transcript" exclaimed:



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THEY BOTH VOTED FOR COOLIDGE.

Governor and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge just after casting their ballots.

> "Massachusetts is hailed to-day from Maine to California as the winner of a shining triumph for straight Americanism. The voting booths of the old Bay State were a battleground for the nation. The ancient faith was under fire. Law and order formed the line of cleavage. The Governor was the Commander-in-chief, the people of the Commonwealth were the invincible army, the issue was America and in the triumph of that issue all America triumphs."

On the same day, too, the Democratic President in the White House telegraphed congratulations to the Republican Governor of Massachusetts on his election "as a victory for law and order." When that is the issue, said the President, "all Americans stand together." Congratulatory telegrams from Governors and private citizens and congratulatory editorials from daily papers regardless of party rang with the same refrain. The old phrase, "Massachusetts; there she stands", seems to the Syracuse "Post-Standard" (Rep.) exactly to fit the situation. The St. Paul "Pioneer Press" (Rep.) would "thank God for Governor Coolidge and the hard headed people of Massachusetts!" Here the Atlanta "Constitution" (Dem.) "finds a triumph for law and order over which the whole country will rejoice." The issue, says the Philadelphia "Record" (Dem.), was "Americanism vs. anarchy, and Americanism was overwhelmingly victorious." The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" (Ind.) calls the triumph of Governor Coolidge the overwhelming "repudiation of all the forces of evil which were playing with the fire of revolution and thought the country could be stampeded to accept their crazy ideas of government by anarchy." The Baltimore "American" (Rep.) characterizes the result as "a clean cut American victory against the forces of unrest and radicalism." The New Haven "Journal-Courier" (Ind.) calls it "the stern response of the American people to the threats and intimidation of the Reds." The voice of Massachusetts, it says, "was the voice of America." This is a widely accepted view. We know now, says the New York "World" (Dem.) that "the heart of the nation is still sound and that the old traditions have not been forgotten." The "Evening World" (Dem.) sizes it up as "a triumphant vindication of national faith." In Seattle here the Mayor not long ago played a role not unlike Governor Coolidge's, "The Post Intelligencer" (Rep.) observes: "The answer of Massachusetts is identical in spirit with the answer of Seattle, and no other answer will ever be given by any city or State in the Union. The Government of this nation is still safe in the hands of the people." The San Francisco "Chronicle" (Rep.) is convinced by the Massachusetts election that "Americans are becoming tired of the attempts to control all industries and politics by resorting to intimidation and the mandate will be heeded by those to whom it is addressed." "No Soviet Government in the United States, no class tyranny, no division of allegiance by city employes, no labor union government within our city, state and Federal Governments - that," asserts the Providence "Journal" (Ind.) "is what the Coolidge triumph means." The New York "Sun" (Ind.) is confident that "as the mob was beaten in Massachusetts so it will be beaten in other states." And we read in the New York "Times" (Dem.):

> "Massachusetts expressed the will of the people of every other State, of the whole United States. It was a representative election. The American people are, perhaps, a little too tolerant, good-natured, easy. Perhaps they are a little too lazy. They put up with a good deal. Once in a while, and always when their essential welfare is at stake, they show what they are, what they think, what they mean......In all the great industrial cities where this radical foam and froth has been most evident, they made manifest again the stern determination of Americans that their polity shall not be changed by the preachers of crazy exotic theories."

Altho Governor Coolidge's victory was overwhelming, his success had by no means been taken for granted. Half-a-dozen Governors came from other states to speak for him, as did also Senator Lodge and ex-President Taft. His opponent, Richard H. Long, whom Mr. Coolidge only narrowly defeated in last year's gubernatorial campaign, made a vigorous and spectacular race and was supported by the more radical labor element. His reply to the Governor's "law-and-order" slogan was the retort that the Governor stood for "the Prussian law and order that were used in high office to crush justice and humanity." He declared that the Governor was responsible for and could have prevented the riots in Boston, but his appeal for radical votes and particularly his pledge to re-instate the Boston police strikers lost him the support of some of the leading Democratic newspapers. The Boston "Post" (Dem.), which has the largest circulation of any newspaper in New England, came out strongly for Coolidge, and after the election said of the result:

> "Massachusetts did herself proud yesterday, and the one supreme meaning of her day's work is that she tolerates no assault upon the majesty of her laws or upon the right of her people to be safeguarded in a law-abiding existence. That is the message she sends out to the Union today, and it is a message of cheer and confidence."

Fundamentally, says the Boston "Herald" (Rep.) "the outcome shows that the people of Massachusetts believe in law and order; that they adhere to the ancient traditions of the Commonwealth; that they prefer Bay State conditions to Russia; that they are not ready for a Soviet Government or for the ideals of the Bolsheviki." "Massachusetts struck a good blow at Bolshevism" in reelecting Governor Coolidge, says the independent New Bedford "Mercury." "Massachusetts is vindicated", declares the Worcester "Gazette", "the blotch put upon her fair name when Boston was for a time turned over to the mob has been effectively erased." It tells the European Bolshevists that if they had hoped for encouragement from discords in this country "they can now brood upon their disappointment." And "if that minority of residents of the United States bred to anarchy under depotism abroad" thought on the morning of election day they were soon to see the red flag wave triumphant on this hemisphere, they knew the morning after that "there is no place for their hideous doctrines in America." "The Gazette" finds a special cause for gratification in the Massachusetts result in that it will "stiffen the heart and backbone of every executive in the land." It was "a terrific blow to budding Bolshevism in the United States" which the Massachusetts voters delivered in the first "clear test of the American attitude toward radicalism of the rubicund type," observes the Lowell "Courier-Citizen," (Rep.) which wishes to voice its admiration for and its trust in "the sterling judgment of the great middle class." This class may be derided by radicals as "stupid" and "stodgy" but "you can tie to it in a pinch and feel perfectly safe. It brought this country, safely and victoriously, through a great war and it will bring it back to normal decency in the ensuing peace despite all this Bolshevist insanity and Bolshevist intellectualism which amounts to the same thing." In Governor Coolidge's home city of Northampton "The Hampshire Gazette" (Rep.) calls the vote for the Governor "not a party matter, but a life and death matter for security of person and property." The Boston "Globe" (Dem.) and Springfield "Union" (Rep.) call attention to the failure of Governor Coolidge's opponent to win over the labor vote in such numbers as he expected. Governor Coolidge has offered his own explanation of why such "an adroit attempt" to "enlist organized labor against law and order" failed. In his election night statement he said:

> "The men of Massachusetts are not labor men, or policemen, or union men, or poor men, or rich men, or any other class of men first. They are Americans first. The wage earners have shown by their votes that they resent trying to use them for private interests. They are for the Government. American institutions are safe in their hands."

Such an impressive victory in a doubtful state and upon what is becoming a great national issue -- "the foremost national issue", says the Springfield paper just quoted -- has naturally thrust Governor Coolidge into the limelight for the Republican nomination for President in 1920. On every side in the Massachusetts capital, writes the Boston correspondent of the New York "Times", "is heard the prediction that the name of Calvin Coolidge will be heard from in the next Republican Presidential convention." Upon which the Democratic Boston "Post" comments rather sympathetically:

> "The Republican party is not rich just now in political timber of the White House size, and Governor Coolidge looms well in comparison with others mentioned."

WHAT THE LABOR CONFERENCE MAY DO

ANY "LEVELING UPWARD" of labor standards that may result from the International Labor Conference now in session in Washington can only benefit the United States, whatever its economic effects in some other countries may be, cheerfully declares the Chicago "Daily News". For the labor standards of the United States are already high. We are a "short-hour and high-wage country," and as such have a special interest in any movement to shorten the hours and increase the wages of labor in nations which are our commercial competitors. We have hitherto used tariffs to protect ourselves from overworked and underpaid foreign labor, remarks the "Daily News", but "the International Labor Conference, in this session and in succeeding sessions, professes to intend to attack overworked and underpaid foreign labor at its source." We read further:

"The Treaty especially provides that no government shall even be asked to 'lessen the protection afforded by its existing legislation to the workers concerned.' The topics scheduled by the Treaty for discussion at this present conference are the length of the workday, the prevention of unemployment, the work of women and children in industry and prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. In respect of all these topics, it seems quite unlikely that the standards now reached by the United States could possibly be exceeded by any concerted decision of two-thirds of the nations belonging to the League of Nations.

"If certain low standard countries can be persuaded to limit their hours of work the United States will be distinctly benefited through being relieved of a sort of international competition which is now beginning to be called unfair. We have long discussed international unfair competition in such matters as the infringement of patents and of copyrights and in such matters as misbranding and dumping. We are now beginning to discuss unfair competition in the matter of the hours and wages of labor. The final end of the international labor conference, by necessity, will be to try to reorganize and remove unfair competition in labor costs."

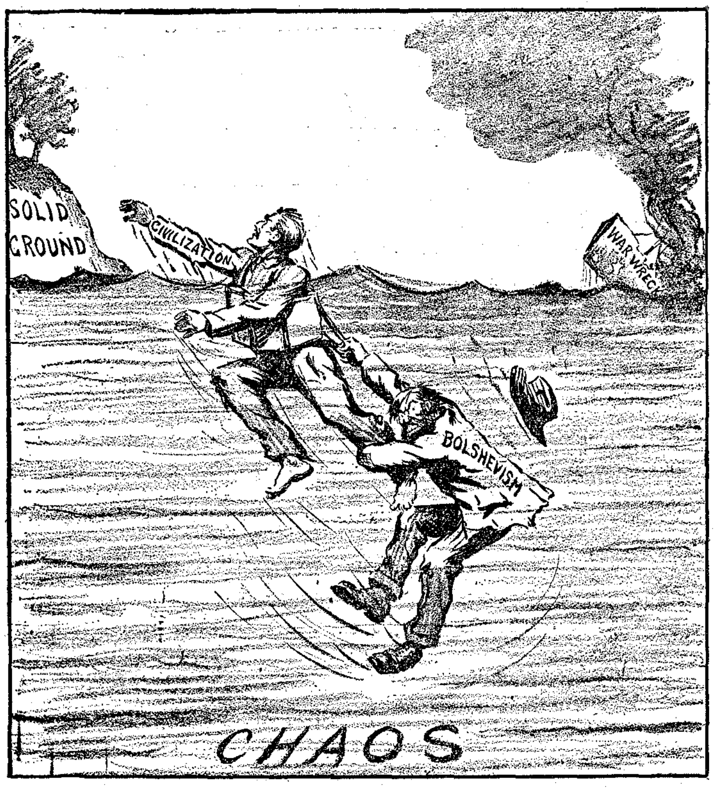
Nobody predicts for the International Labor Conference any such disastrous experiences as stultified and wrecked our own Industrial Conference in the same city. For, as the New York "Evening Post" remarks, "the Industrial Conference failed because it set to work without a definite program, and because, as a consequence, it plunged immediately into 'fundamentals' which might well have been postponed until the machinery and spirit of conciliation had learned to function." In the case of the International Conference, this danger has been provided against. As the same paper reminds us, "its program has been laid down in the Treaty of Versailles, and its procedure has no doubt been outlined in the course of several months of preliminary work that has been going on in Paris and London." The "Evening Post" therefore "cannot foresee any fatal clash on the immediate concerns of the Conference, which in the matter of hours, unemployment, and protection of women and children may be summed up as an attempt to minimize the hazards of labor." The opening of this conference, notes the Newark "News", marks "the most advanced step yet taken to establish and extend standards for safeguarding the physical and moral welfare of workers everywhere." "This conference is important," declares Ernest Mahaim, one of the government representatives in the Belgian delegation, "because all social relations depend on the settlement of the labor question." "I believe," says J. Ondegeest, labor representative in the delegation from Holland "that the conference can allay the violent unrest of revolution now working in the minds of men."

This gathering in the Pan-American Building of some two hundred delegates and expert advisers from more than thirty countries is described by Louis Levine in the New York "World" as "the first concrete manifestation of that international government which President Wilson and the Allied statesmen wish to establish." It is, in fact, part of the structure of the League of Nations, and its annual gathering is provided for in the Peace Treaty. To quote Mr. Levine further:

"The International Labor Conference is an official body. It meets under the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The delegation from each country includes men and women who officially represent their Government. The rules provide that each country may have four delegates, two of whom are appointed directly by the Government. As the Governments are obligated morally by the deliberations of the conference, it was deemed desirable to give them a numerical preponderance in the proceedings. Of the other two delegates from each country one represents the employers and the other the wage earners.

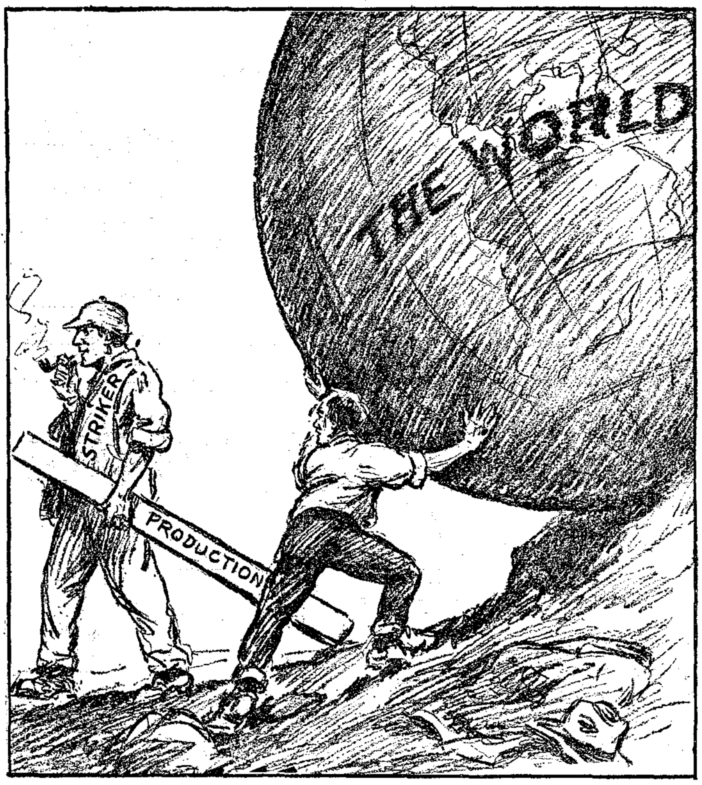
"I talked to delegates of employers and of workers and to Government officials from various countries. Evidently what all hope for is that the conference will equalize conditions of labor throughout the world as much as possible. This would allay the fear of unfair commercial competition between the nations. The workers and employers discuss their industrial problem from a national point of view. All agree that they must do everything in their power to maintain their position in the markets of their own country as well as in foreign countries. But they realize that this must not and cannot be done at the expense of the laboring people. The only other way out is to eliminate the lower and undesirable forms of competition by lifting labor in all countries to a higher level. At present labor in backward countries acts as a drag on the workers of the more advanced countries. Not only is there excessive migration of cheap and exploited labor to countries of higher standards. There is also in many cases unfair competition between manufacturers which results in economic and commercial irritation between nations and breeds the germs of war. That is why they insist that the problem of labor is international.

"The practical international aspect of labor legislation explains the limited scope of the programme of the conference. The topics for consideration at this first meeting are the application of the eight-hour day, or of the forty-eight hour week; provision against unemployment; the employment of women in unhealthy



THE RED: "LET'S GO TO THE BOTTOM FIRST."

----Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.



THE QUITTER

----Halladay in the Providence Journal.

TWO PROBLEMS LABOR MUST FACE.

occupations during the night, as well as before and after childbirth; the employment of children; and the extension and application of the conventions adopted at Berne in 1906 on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorous in the manufacture of matches."

In preparation for this conference a committee has been collecting since April statistics relating to the status and conditions of labor in various countries. Some of the results of this research are summarized in the New York "Evening Post" by John B. Andrews, Secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, and Technical Adviser to the Organizing Committee of the International Labor Conference. On the subject of the eight-hour day Mr. Andrews says:

"Particular interest has been manifested in the proposal for international recognition of the eight-hour day, or the forty-eight-hour week -- perhaps the most far-reaching question that will come before the conference. Official data bearing upon the world-wide movement toward shorter hours, both through labor legislation and through voluntary agreements, clearly disclose that, in spite of more or less superficial differences in form, scope and method, the modern industrial countries are moving together toward the shortened workday. Moreover, in the last five years, since the outbreak of the World War, the tendency in this direction has been much accelerated.

"Sixteen countries and the Australian State of New South Wales are enumerated as having eight-hour laws which apply in general to most industrial establishments. The new States of Czecho-Slovakia, Finland and Poland have already passed legislation of this type, the latter setting up a forty-six-hour week as well as an eight-hour day. In New South Wales and New Zealand the few eight-hour laws are of fairly long standing, but in almost all the other States (which include Ecuador, France, German-Austria, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay) the legislation was passed within the last three years, several of the laws having gone into effect since the end of the war. In addition, in September of this year Government bills for an eight-hour day in industry were pending in Belgium and Denmark, and a similar measure for a forty-eight-hour week has been prepared and introduced by the Government in Great Britain. The delegation from Sweden upon landing in New York last week announced that 'just before we sailed both Houses of Parliament passed the eight-hour-day law'."

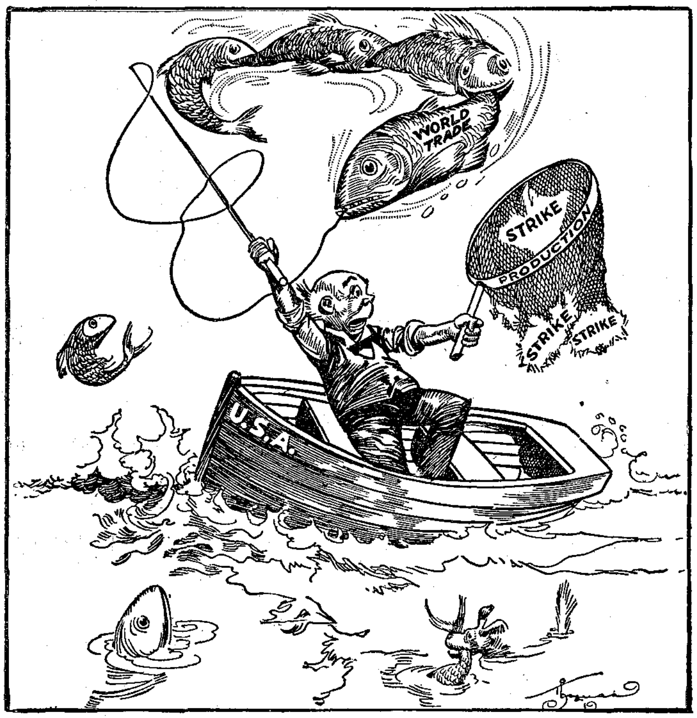
Turning to the subject of unemployment we read:

"Unemployment is characterized by the committee as 'one of the most subtle and pervading diseases of the present industrial system.' While the causes of unemployment have long been generally known, nevertheless the conference will have to grapple with the fact that while in every civilized country numerous authorities study the problem and collect statistics, and an International Association on Unemployment with sixteen national sections is also maintained, yet information on the nature and extent of unemployment, especially in its international aspects, is wholly inadequate. Measures taken by the Government against unemployment are divided into two classes, those for prevention and those for relief.

"Among preventive measures, the provision of public employment offices which provide knowledge of the state of the labor market and shorten the period of joblessness, is by far the most widespread. No less than twenty-one countries, including the new territory of Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, Japan, several South American countries, the United States, five out of six Australian states, and the principal countries of Europe, have set up a more or less complete system. In several cases, notably in the United States, the offices are for the most part a creation of the war emergency. Great Britain had the most strongly organized permanent national system. And Great Britain, with 3,500,000 workers insured under a compulsory scheme supported by contributions from employers, employees and the State, illustrates the possibilities of a wide development of insurance against the unemployment evil."

OUR ALLIES AS OUR COMPETITORS

SINCE COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE we cannot expect a revival of commerce after the war without keen, hard, competition between the nations which fought as one against Germany. Some observers, as the Boston "Herald" notes, "look forward to new rivalries, the keenness, intensity, and scope of which have no parallel in pre-war days." Our leaders of finance, declares one of the business experts who writes for the New York "Evening Post", "are convinced that this country is on the eve of the sharpest competition in its history." At the International Trade Conference at Atlantic City the keynote of the speech of welcome to the foreign delegates was this: "We shall be competitors, but let us be friendly competitors", and the delegates did their best to insure the friendliness of this competition by planning a World Trade League to keep trade rivalries from endangering the world's peace. As the Brooklyn "Eagle" comments on some of the speeches made by the visiting business men of Europe it notes that "the more intimate the contact the greater the certainty of keen competition." It is true, adds "The Eagle", "that when we help others we help ourselves, but it is also true that we help them to regain their ability to compete."



LOOK AT THAT LANDING NET!

----Thomas in the Detroit News.

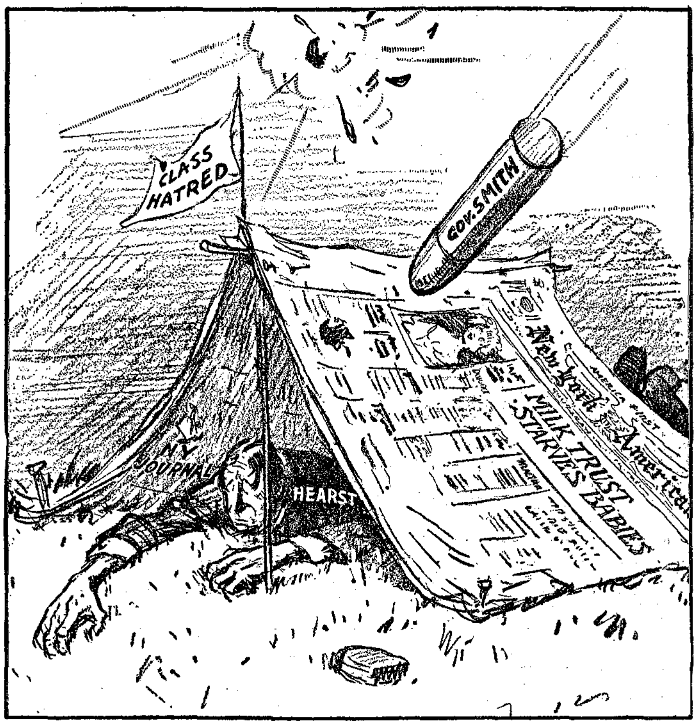
The ability of western European nations to resume competition in international trade in spite of the war's devastation is testified by many observers. As proof that the Allies are not bankrupt, even though a United States Senator said they were while debating the League of Nations, the Portland "Oregonian" cites "a great array of well authenticated facts," contained in a recent pamphlet on "The Solvency of The Allies," published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. Observe how the nations of Europe are "pressing their cargoes to our shores in steadily increasing volume," exclaims the New York "Sun," which presents figures showing the rapid increase in exports from belligerent and neutral nations, even including such "war-wrecks" as Germany, Austria, and Russia, since the fighting ended, "armies of belligerents and armies of neutrals alike demobilizing and returning to the pursuits of peace now deliver their strokes and fashion their wares to freight deeply laden argosies for our golden market." Meanwhile, "our national leaders talk; our national workers idle and quarrel; Lord help the United States -- trade target of the world!"

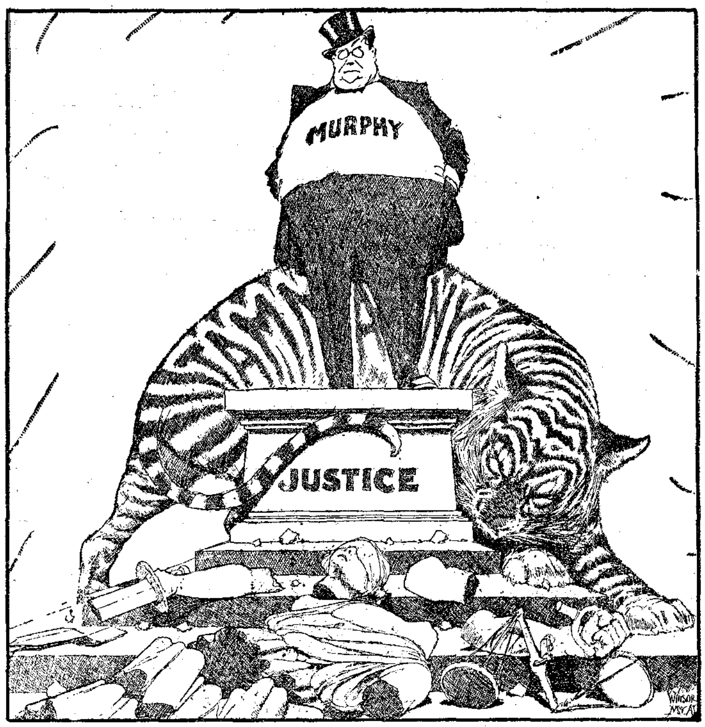
But while we are facing future European competition, Europe has her own very present problem of American competition. Everybody knows that the war made us an exporting instead of an importing nation, though the Boston "News Bureau" cites figures showing a gradual decrease in our favorable "balance of trade" since the first of the year. Every day, says an Amsterdam correspondent to the New York "Evening Post", "new signs appear of the investment of American capital in Europe." He notes in particular investments in Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia. In commerce, he says, "American competition is felt everywhere."

It is with Great Britain that our sharpest trade rivalry is to come, various authorities assert. According to a London dispatch to the New York "Evening Sun", "what threatens most to disturb a friendship full of promise is the rivalry in trade." That there will be increased competition between this country and Great Britain is evident enough, remarks the "Journal of Commerce", but there is "a rather violent conflict of ideas as to what the consequences will be." Mr. Mackay Edgar, an English authority, has recently declared that England's struggle with America for trade supremacy may last twenty years, but that America's present lead is not so very commanding, that it will be reduced quickly, and that Britain has a far brighter commercial future than America. Sir Auckland Geddes recently made the statement that:

> "Every nation is short of something that Great Britain can supply. British manufacturers have a bugbear of American rivalry, but America is not well placed for world trade. Besides, she has her own troubles, while the exchange is hindering American exports. America cannot drive British trade from the world markets if we only make up our minds to work together."

On the other hand Mr. R. P. Houston, M. P., in a Liverpool "Daily Post" article quoted in the "Journal of Commerce", criticizes Mr. Edgar's belittling of Ameri-





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A FLIMSY SHELTER
-----Kirby in the New York World.

THE USURPED THRONE
----Mc Kay in the New York American.

CARTOON THRUST AND COUNTER-THRUST IN THE HEARST-MURPHY WAR.

can competition, and cites a large number of facts showing America's advantage in the coming trade contest. These are concerned largely with America's ability to produce such things as coal, steel, and ships more cheaply than Great Britain.

Opinion in this country naturally divides much as does British opinion. Our New York "Sun", for instance, first points out that "Great Britain with her low pound, like Germany with her low mark, can undersell us, other things being equal, in any market not excepting our own home market." It notes the steady gain of British exports month by month since January and the increasing imports of raw materials to be made into finished products for export. England's favorable position is attributed to early planning, wise leadership, hard work and patriotic co-operation. In short, concludes "The Sun" --

> "Great Britain, in our own Yankee vernacular, got the jump on us. Great Britain got the jump on everybody else."

But we have our optimists. The Brooklyn "Eagle" disagrees with Sir Auckland Geddes about America not being well placed for world trade, and disputes his assertion that every other country is short something that Great Britain can supply, asserting that we have coal, iron, copper, cotton, wheat, and petroleum in abundance, will soon have our own rubber supply in the Philippines, and can get tea and coffee from non-British sources, while "no American would suffer if all British imports of manufactured articles were cut off."

WHEN HEARST AND MURPHY FALL OUT

"SWAT THE BOSS", a recent editorial in William Randolph Hearst's New York "Evening Journal" mentioning "Boss" Murphy, of Tammany Hall, in rather uncomplimentary terms, and characterized by the Brooklyn "Eagle" as "vitriolic", provided the opening wedge in a Tammany-Hearst split that to a distant observer like the Los Angeles "Times", "cannot fail to have an important bearing on the next Presidential election." Nearer home, too, the Hearst-Tammany rupture seems to the New York newspapers to be complete, and they believe the fight will go into the Presidential election of 1920, and that the climax will be reached in the New York Mayoralty election of 1921. To the Tammany forces have been added former Mayor George B. McClellan, who broke with Leader Murphy fourteen years ago. The Springfield "Republican", well known for its acute political sense, "wishes to know if anyone can be sure that Hearst "is not clearing the way for the part he means to play next year in the contest for the Presidency", and adds, bearing in mind that "there's a reason" for all political moves made by Hearst:

> "One reads that the present row will have a powerful influence upon the next election for a mayor of New York in 1921. Perhaps the preliminaries to that event are all that is now being staged. Yet there may be much more in the back of Hearst's head. Hearst has two obsessions in international affairs -- Japan and Great Britain, and both are his pet hates. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to forecast on his part an attempt to combine the Johnson-Borah wing

of the Republican party and the Sinn Fein wing of the Democratic party with Senator Johnson as an independent presidential candidate on a platform of red-blooded Americanism (Dr. Van Dyke calls it acute Americanitis), and the League of Nations be damned. This is merely a guess. But Hearst never begins to perform for just nothing."

The Los Angeles "Times" has visions of Hearst running Hylan for president. This is the way the rumpus looks from the California movie capital:

"In frenzied rage, the Hearst New York Papers are pouring out abuse upon 'Charley' Murphy and the Governor. Hylan, the yellow-journal-made Mayor of New York, has meanwhile been nominated for President by Hearst on account of his enormous services in the dock strike. To the naked eye his services in the dock strike consisted in asking the strikers please to behave, and in being told to go to h---.

"From now on it will be a cat-and-dog fight for political control. Hearst evidently hopes that he may make himself boss of New York by turning political Bolshevik on the eve of the Presidential election, and virtually blackmailing the national Democratic party."

The page editorial in the New York "Evening Journal", which came like an aerial bomb into the Murphy camp, tried to connect the Tammany leader with a huge British contract and rather plainly hinted that this explained a certain apathy toward Irish independence. Other editorials attacked Tammany's failure to renominate Justice Newburger, who had made a splendid record on the bench, and who was put on the Republican and independent slates and elected.

Victory in the Tammany-Hylan-Hearst-Smith fracas is likely to perch on the banners of the faction which has the greatest supply of white paper and English synonyms, in the opinion of the Troy "Times", which philosophically says:

"Hearst can talk back as long as the supply of white paper and the Hearst vocabulary hold out. And Mr. Hearst is reputed to have at command some very versatile 'word slingers.' "

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Can you imagine Roosevelt striking for a six-hour day? -- Muncie Press.

The dollar-an-hour man has supplanted the dollar-a-year man. -- Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The green driver does the most tooting of his horn. Same way with statesmen. - Fountain Inn (S.C.) Tribune.

It is getting so that we regard prices as coming down when they stay where they were . -- Columbus Ohio State Journal.

Now that we are to be rescued from the perils of 2.75 beer, let the Anti-Saloon League get after $2.26 wheat. -- Brooklyn Eagle.

One Bolshevik accomplishment is the measuring of Russian money by the peck instead of by the kopeck. -- Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

In spite of her recent drubbing, when she hears of our prohibition Germany will be convinced we can't liquor. -- The Trades Unionist (Washington, D.C.).

An increase of 50 per cent. in Christian Endeavor societies is reported from Germany. And what a task these societies face! -- Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

By stretching your imagination a little you might refer to the New York pressmen's strike as a "typographical error." -- The Trades Unionist (Washington, D.C.).

"Jewels are pouring into United States markets," says a headline. With clothing costing what it does persons in moderate circumstances have to wear something. -- New York Evening Sun.

The Labor group left the Industrial Conference; then the Capital, or Employers' group, was dismissed. The public group remained; and we cannot but think that Mr. Kipling very succinctly described the situation thus:

The tumult and the shouting dies,
 The captains and the kings depart
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice. .
-- Baltimore News.

The Russian muzhik has changed his tune. - Columbia Record.

The death-knell of radicalism may be striking. -- Little Rock Arkansas Democrat.

Making the world "Safe for Democracy" didn't go so far as making it sane. -- Columbia Record.

THE LITERARY DIGEST has made a great discovery, but you cannot mine coal with a typewriter. -- Wichita Eagle.

America for Americans is a first-class slogan. But not too much of America for too few Americans. -- Washington Herald.

A man is a sort of road-house where his ancestors stop for a while on their way to become his descendants. -- New York Evening Sun.

Gompers asserts that the steel strike is not yet lost. Perhaps not, but it is more or less astray. -- New York Morning Telegraph.

We must ultimately have a government in this country that no man or class will dare hand an ultimatum to except through the ballot box. -- Vinton Eagle.

Soldiers in Berlin fired into a mob of 15,000 rioters and killed one. Now we don't need Ludendorff's explanation of why Germany lost the war. -- El Paso Times.

Cardinal Mercier's famous encyclical letter managed to get out of Belgium by being wrapped around a cheese. It made, as one remembers, a tremendously strong appeal. -- Columbia (S.C.) State.

It begins to look to us as though an American Bolshevik is a man who wants a 20 per cent. increase in salary to meet the 80 per cent. increase in the cost of living. -- The Tribunbooze (New York).

Certain elements in Berlin think the kaiser should be re-seated. We're not so sure of that, but would opine that when the allies get through with him at least part of the clothing will have to be. -- Manila Bulletin.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

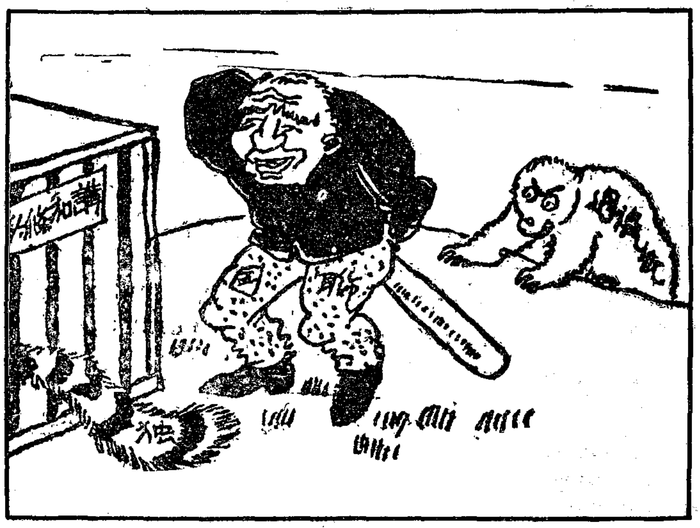
JAPAN'S DILEMMA IN SIBERIA

Bitter criticism of the Japanese Government's policy in Siberia is voiced in some sections of the press from which we gather that it is now up to Japan either to finish the job she undertook by a wholesale military stroke against the Bolshevik elements in the three provinces east of Baikal or else to withdraw her troops and leave Siberia, Japan, China, and Korea to the sweet will of the Bolsheviks. Other critics are somewhat uncertain what the correct thing to say is, in the judgment of the Kobe "Japan Chronicle," which takes note of one Japanese observer who thinks that Japan, Russia, and Germany might find it well to co-operate with one another in order to bring back America to her senses, for, since the downfall of Germany, she has been "behaving herself in an overbearing manner." Meanwhile the Japanese War Office issues a statement to explain the sending of new troops to Siberia to replace former contingents, in which it is declared that "Japan's policy towards Russia has been, from the very beginning, to restore Russia, and maintain order in her eastern territories" and "we do not mean to face any particular party or element as our enemy." Although Japanese casualties were light in the later encounters between small bodies of enemy troops and Japanese scouts, as the "Japan Chronicle" points out, the number of killed and wounded reaches "a pretty high figure." Since the beginning of the Siberian expedition, the records of the War Office show that up to the end of August, 564 men and officers were killed and 499 wounded, making a total of 1,063. In the Tokio "Kokumin" Dr. Tomidzu, a Seiyukai member of the Diet, sizes up the situation as follows:

"As things now stand, there is no alternative left for Japan but either to increase the Siberian troops on a large scale or recall them altogether. In the event of the country being evacuated, Siberia will be immediately overrun by the Bolsheviks and their strengthened position there will prove a serious menace to this country. From every point of view, Siberia must not be abandoned. To increase the troops to a large extent is, therefore, the only measure which the Government will do well to adopt at this juncture. . .

"Should Japan act on this policy, the anti-Bolsheviks in European Russia will regain their strength and it may bring about the downfall of Lenin and Trotsky and their following. In case the anti-Bolsheviks come into power in European Russia it may be advisable for Japan to take the lead in shaking hands with them and assist them in establishing a new Russia and then go further on and re-enter into intimate relations with Germany in order to pave the way for the three Powers of Japan, Russia and Germany to co-operate with each other at any moment. Since the downfall of Germany, America has been behaving herself in an overbearing manner, but there is no doubt whatever that she may be brought back to her senses should Japan, Russia and Germany show themselves friendly to each other."

The Tokio "Jiji" reminds us that the Siberian expedition was sent to help the Czecho-Slovaks. That object accomplished, they are now maintaining order and safeguarding means of communication in the three provinces east of Baikal. But, we are told that:



STILL ANOTHER DANGEROUS CREATURE

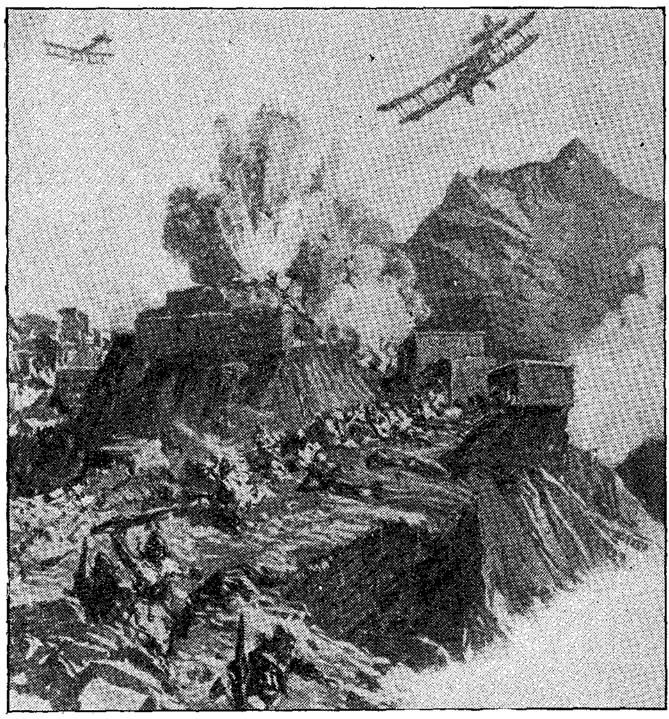
Though the Allies have driven Germany into the cage, another dangerous creature, the Bolshevist bear, is still at large.
——"Yorozu" (Tokio).

"This latter is an object which cannot be accomplished by the small force now in Siberia, nor can any estimate be formed as to when the work will be done. In the meantime, the troops are falling sick and dying at a frightful rate owing to the extreme hardships involved in endeavoring to cope with an undertaking which is far beyond their strength. In these circumstances, the problem of Siberia is now the most urgent question which must be settled without further delay. In our opinion, Japan can do nothing but either send many more troops to Siberia in order to purge the three Eastern provinces of Bolshevik elements, thereby permanently establish order and safety of communication and transportation, or else withdraw the troops from Siberia and leave the place to its fate. If the former alternative is to be adopted, it will be necessary for the nation to make up its mind to shoulder a heavy military expenditure for at least two or three more years, and before carrying the plan into execution it will be necessary to come to a full understanding with the principal Allies. Otherwise Japan may incur unmerited suspicion later, and be accused of having acted in pursuance of an aggressive policy."

If Japan leaves Siberia to its fate "The Jiji" predicts that the Bolsheviks, who are very strong in Siberia will have the whole country in their power and proceed to carry on an active propaganda throughout Korea, Manchuria, Mongolia and China proper

The Tokio "Yomiuri" says it is unavoidable that the situation in Siberia should be influenced by the general tendency in European Russia, a fact "easily grasped by anybody at all conversant with conditions in Siberia". but, it adds:

> "There is, however, a set of people here who believe that as Siberia is separated from European Russia by the Ural Mountains so Siberia can make a political development apart from European Russia. This hasty conclusion seems to be the cause of a fundamental and incurable mistake in Japan's policy towards Siberia."



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WHAT ENDED THE AFGHAN WAR

Bombing Airplanes Were First Introduced To The Afghans By The British.

----From the London "Sphere".

The Japanese Government, in the War office statement, before cited, replies to the critics who charge that the Japanese Siberian expedition is "continuing a useless fight against good Russians and is incurring their antipathy unnecessarily." Japan does not consider any particular Russian element as her enemy, according to this document, from which we quote the following:

> "Our troops do not bring any pressure to bear even upon Bolsheviks, so far as they do not disturb order and are engaged in peaceable occupations. In fact there are many Bolsheviks at Vladivostok and in the vicinity. The wharfside labourers and railway employees in these regions are mostly Bolsheviks. But they are getting on quite undisturbed. In these circumstances, it is impossible to clear Siberia of Bolsheviks at a single sweep. Therefore it must be our policy to help the Russians recover and establish a good Government, and to keep the smallest possible number of our troops there in order to keep the rebellious Bolsheviks under control."

RAMPAGEOUS AFGHANISTAN

FOREBODINGS OF MORE TROUBLE with Afghanistan were voiced in various sections of the Indian press at the conclusion of peace between that country and the British Government on August 8 after one of the very shortest wars in history, which was described by Sir Hamilton Grant, chief British delegate at the Peace Conference at Rawal Pindi as "the most wanton, crazy, and meaningless war in history." Some think these suspicions are confirmed in the continued attacks on British posts and convoys, and raids into British territory, which the tribes of Waziris and Mahsuds in Afghanistan have perpetrated since the conclusion of peace. In the view of various Asian editors the Afghan outbreak was due to the machinations of the Afghans' "German-Turkish-Egyptian-Indian-and Bolshevik tempters." That the Bolsheviks have been "manipulating the strings" in Afghanistan is hardly surprising, says one authority, as the country is a buffer state between Asiatic Russia and British India. In all probability, remarks the Shanghai "Celestial Empire" the "Hun spent money as freely in Afghanistan as elsewhere, and in such a country a little gold goes a long way." Simla dispatches report that representatives of the tribes have received an ultimatum from the British and that if they do not comply with the terms of it they will be notified to remove their women and children within a certain period and will then be subjected to an intense aerial bombardment. This will be followed by other punitive measures against those sections of the tribes implicated in the anti-British outrages.

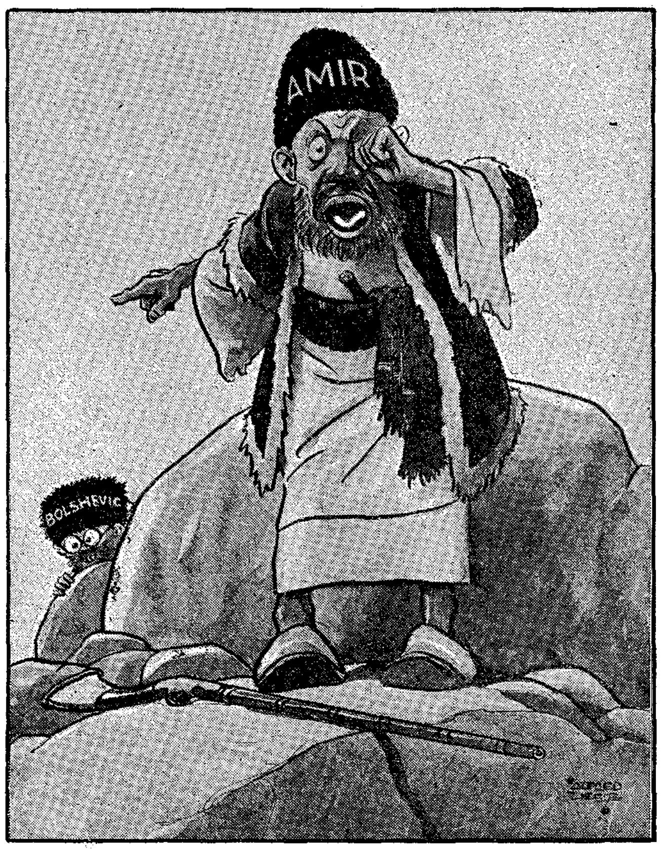
The Singapore "Straits Times" ascribes the outbreak of friction between Afghanistan and the British Government to the "young hot-headed Ameer Amunualla Khan," and cites a speech of his made at the Durbar at Kabul last April in which he declared himself to this effect:

> "The object which occupied my mind ever since the death of my lamented father, and which by the grace of God and through the sincere help and loyalty of both civil and military has now been achieved, is vengeance for my father's murder. Ever since his death I have worn khaki, and on hearing of his death I drew my sword (the Ameer here raised his sword aloft), and have kept it drawn until now when I sheathe it once more in triumph at my sacrifice."

Read between the lines, the "Straits Times" points out, the emotion on the part of the Ameer, the wearing of khaki and the raising of the sword "may incline some to think that these theatricalities were intended for a larger audience and that it was the outward sign of a plan, made in conjunction with certain people in India, to attack that country at what was considered the psychological moment." On this point we have the statement of Sir Hamilton Grant to the Afghan delegates at the Peace Conference that the Ameer "wrongly calculated that the Hindus and Mussulmans of India would be likely to rise in open mutiny welcoming the Afghan invasion, and had also counted upon a rebellion among the frontier tribes. Both these calculations failed, and the Ameer's action "was condemned from the outset by all classes throughout India, which had re-asserted her loyalty." The tribes, in spite of serious defections, withstood the strain with remarkable fidelity, and Sir Hamilton warned the Afghan delegates against "continuing intrigues among the tribes."

The terms of the treaty could not well have been made easier, remarks the Calcutta "Statesman," and if to some they seem to be too easy, it must be remembered not only that the Government of India can afford to be magnanimous but that "no other attitude would be consistent with the dignity of the Government when dealing with a small nation." And "The Statesman" proceeds:

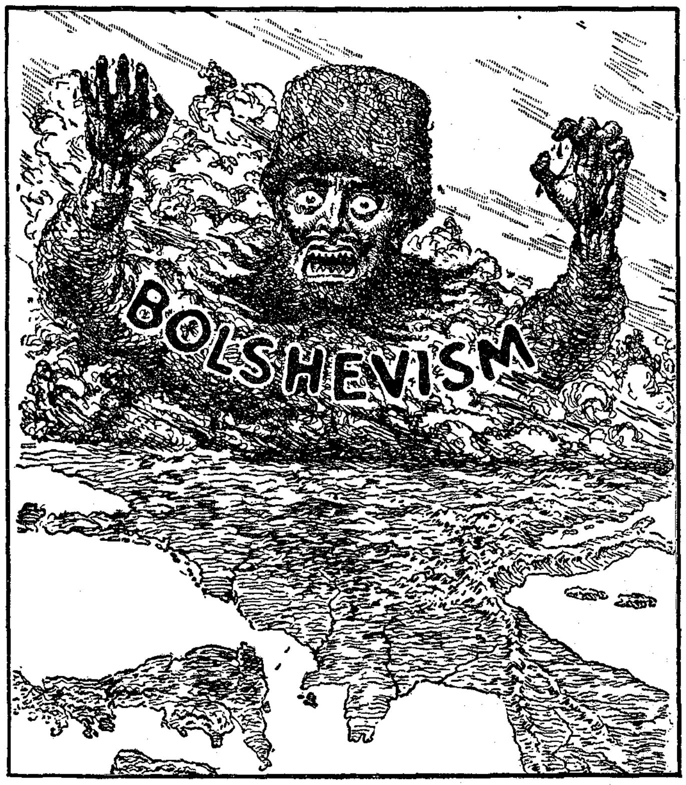
"Even if the published utterances of the Afghan delegates seem to betray a pathetic ignorance of the realities of the position, we have to bear in mind that we are dealing with people who have seen little or nothing of the world beyond their own hills, and allowances for them must be made accordingly. To indulge in heroics at their expense would be grotesque; after the great war it would be a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous. The Government of India can only deal with them as with wayward children. No one in India wanted to be troubled with an Afghan war. The Government, however, are bound to fulfil the serious responsibilities they bear for the peace of India



ALWAYS THE OTHER FELLOW

"Please, Mr. Bull, I'm so sorry! It was that chap who persuaded me to take a shot at you."
----"The Bystander" (London).

"If the Ameer is wise he will get rid of his evil counsellors and, above all, will shut the door of Afghanistan against the intrigues of Bolshevist desperadoes who would make a catspaw of him and his people.



THE STORM CLOUD IN THE EAST.
----"The Looker-On" (Calcutta).

On the latter point, the Shanghai "Mercury" tells us that there was no quarrel between Great Britain and Afghanistan, which was "only the tool of guilty wire-pullers," and it adds:

The arm of British power is far too long, and far too certain in its grasp for these despicable agitators to escape if our authorities have the will for vengeance. That, however, we do not desire. Least of all do we desire that the Afghan dupe should suffer unnecessarily for the sins of his German-Turkish-Egyptian-Indian-and-Bolshevik tempters. We admire the fighter. We scorn, condemn, and loathe the hidden intriguer.....

"But, as we have hinted, there must have been a bit of real nobility somewhere in the propaganda to appeal to the better minded Afghan. It probably came from India, and we have no doubt at all what it consisted of. It consisted of a not unnatural and very real fear for the future of Islam. How the war has treated Turkey and her Sultan we all know. But many have forgotten that the official head of the Moslem faith is that same Sultan. It is quite true that Arab and Indian Moslems had no scruple about taking up arms against Young Turkey, the Turkey of the renegade Enver. It was perfectly orthodox to do that. But there was, and is, not a little division in the Moslem world with regard to matters in which the Mohammedan world is interested now that the fighting is done. That world forms a League of Nations in itself, and must be dealt with as such. Hitherto the centre of its political force has been Constantinople. St. Sophia does not hold the same place in the imagination of Islam as do the Holy Places of Arabia, but it still stands for much. It may be that the centre of Moslem intrigue, if not of Moslem religious aspirations, may shift to Persia, which is in just the condition in which intrigue takes root easily."

KROPOTKIN ON RUSSIA

SO EMINENT A WORLD FIGURE in Russian politics as Prince Kropotkin appears as a bitter critic of Allied armed intervention in Russia and a cynical disbeliever in the democracy of Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine. Whatever the original ideas of Kolchak and Denikine were, the men close about them are all reactionaries, according to Prince Kropotkin, who condemns the Allied armed intervention as a movement calculated to set the Russians back instead of leading them forward. What Russia needs is food, manufactured articles, and experienced organizers to lift her out of industrial and commercial chaos. His statement on Russian conditions appears in the famous Paris Socialist journal "L'Humanité", which received it only recently, altho the letter is dated from Dmitrov, Government of Moscow, April 28, 1919. In an editorial note "L'Humanité" speaks of the universal respect which "attaches to the name and record of Citizen Pierre Kropotkin, who at the same time as he was the theorist of anarchistic communism was also at the downfall of czarism the patriarch among the proscribed of the Russian Revolution." The letter was written to the celebrated Danish critic, George Brandes, to whom Prince Kropotkin says that he is not at all sure that the letter will ever reach its destination. As to rumors of his arrest, Prince Kropotkin says they were without foundation as were also the stories about the state of his health, and he alludes to his quiet home life as follows:

> "The person who delivers this letter to you will tell you of the lonely life we lead in our little provincial town. At my age it is physically impossible for me to take part in public affairs during a revolution; and to occupy myself with it as an amateur is not natural to my character. Last winter we spent at Moscow, where I worked with a group of collaborators on the plan of a federalist republic. But this group was of necessity dispersed, and I went back to my book on Ethics, which I began fifteen years ago in England. All I can do now is to give you a general idea of the Russian situation which in my opinion is not properly understood in the West. An analogy may perhaps afford the explanation.
>
> "We are going through what France went through during the Jacobin revolution from September, 1792 to July, 1794, with this fact superadded, that it is now a social revolution that is finding itself. The dictatorial method of the Jacobins was false. It could not create a stable organization, and was bound to end in reaction. But the Jacobins nevertheless succeeded in 1793 in abolishing feudal rights, an effort commenced in 1789, but which neither the Constituent Assembly nor the Legislative wished to achieve. Yet they proclaimed from the house-tops the political equality of all citizens. These are two immense fundamental changes which in the course of the 19th century made their way through Europe."

The situation is paralleled to-day in Russia, Prince Kropotkin goes on to say, where the Bolsheviks, through the dictation of a fraction of the Social-Democratic Party, are trying to introduce the socialization of land, industry, and commerce. The change they aspire to bring about is the fundamental principle of Socialism, but --

> "Unhappily, the method by which they endeavor to impose upon a state very strongly centralized a communism that reminds one of Babeuf and which paralyzes the constructive work of the people, puts any possibility of success out of the question. Moreover, it is preparing for us a furious and evil reaction. In order to restore the ancient regime this reaction is organizing by taking advantage of the national exhaustion produced first by the war and then by the famine we suffer in Central Russia, and through the complete disruption of exchange and production, which is inevitable during so widespread a revolution, accomplished by decrees."

The letter, it will be remembered, was written in April of this year, and Prince Kropotkin recalls to his friend how opposed he was to those who worked to disorganize Russia's power of resistance, which prolonged the war by one year, gave Russia a German invasion under cover of a treaty, and cost "seas of blood to prevent triumphant Germany from grinding Europe under her imperial heel." Despite the evil Prince Kropotkin saw in this event, he protests with all his power against armed intervention by the Allies in Russia, because---

> "Such intervention could only result in an access of Russian chauvinism. It would bring back a chauvinist monarchy--of which we have already the indications --and what is more, it would inspire in the whole Russian people a hostile attitude toward Western Europe, which attitude could have only the most melancholy consequences. The Americans have already thoroughly grasped this idea. It is believed, mayhap, that in supporting Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine, the Allies are supporting a liberal, republican party, but this is wrong. Whatever were orginally the personal intentions of these two military chiefs, the greater number of their entourage have entirely different ideas. It is unavoidable that this will bring back upon us restoration of the monarchy, reaction, and bloodshed."

Therefore those of the Allies who are clear-sighted in contemplating events should repudiate all armed intervention, and if they want really to aid Russia they can do a great deal in another direction, according to Prince Kropotkin, who speaks of the bread famine in the immense area of the central and southern provinces. Moreover, Russia needs manufactured articles badly, and he continues:

> "Instead of playing the role which Austria, Prussia and Russia played in 1793 toward France, the Allies ought to have done everything in their power to help the Russian people escape from their dreadful situation. Moreover, the shedding of blood would only set the Russian people back in their old state. The Allies should rush to our assistance in the construction of a new future and a new life, which, in spite of all, can be traced in outline. Above all, they should come to the aid of our children. They should come to help us in necessary reconstruction. Towards this end they should send us not diplomats nor generals, but bread, tools to work with, and the organizers who knew so well how to help the Allies during the five terrible war years to prevent economic disorganization and repel the barbaric invasion of the Germans."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

GAINING AND LOSING HUMAN POWER

HOW HUMAN POWERS AND ABILITIES are gained and lost is explained in the "Western Medical Times" (Denver, October) by C. L. Redfield, author of "Dynamic Evolution". Mr. Redfield's thesis is that power is gained always by exertion and that the doctrine that the powers of living things can be altered by "mutation" from generation to generation is "scientifically unsound." He begins with an elementary case by assuming two similar boys, James and John. John is physically the stronger, but in scholarship, James is superior. The difference is inherited. In due time John and James leave school. John gets a job in a lawyer's office, and James finds one as a helper in an athletic club. John's mental efforts occupy practically all of his time, and his physical efforts are reduced to the smallest consistent with existence. In his work, James exercises his muscles day after day and becomes physically much more powerful. If, after ten years the two come together in a physical contest, it will be found that John stands no show against James. On the other hand, John is now mentally more powerful than James. To quote and summarize Mr. Redfield directly:

> "We know that physical strength is built up by physical exercise. It is impossible to make an athlete out of a man by simply feeding him, neither can we make a 2:10 trotter out of the best horse in the world by simply feeding him. The same thing is true of mental powers.
>
> "Physical strength declines or degenerates as a result of physical idleness, as is seen by the fact that a sedentary man loses the strength he had in his earlier and more active days. When a race horse is retired from the track, his racing powers gradually decline as the result of idleness. These things are well known and may be classed as positive knowledge. While we do not have direct positive knowledge that mental powers decline as a result of mental idleness, we have plenty of indirect evidence on the point.
>
> "Let us suppose that John and James were twenty when they got their respective jobs. Ten years later, at the age of thirty, James is physically stronger than John... Another ten years of physical activity by James and physical inactivity by John, and the two are now forty. James is stronger than John, but is the difference between them in this respect greater at the age of forty than it was at the age of thirty? Do powers continue to increase indefinitely by continued exercise, and do they continue to degenerate indefinitely by continued idleness?
>
> "The answer is that such development of powers by exercise, and such degeneracy of powers by idleness, continue as long as activity or idleness continue up to some unknown point near the end of life. This fact not only has a bearing upon a person's efficiency as a member of society, but it affects his powers of resisting disease, and his longevity under normal conditions. It also affects the inherited ability of his offspring, their powers of fighting disease, and their longevity. As these are important things we will look at some of the concrete evidence bearing upon the matter.
>
> "The trotting horse is able to reproduce before he is three years old, and is full grown before he is four. But development of trotting power under continued training does not stop at the attainment of full growth. It is known to continue up to at least seventeen years of age, and there are records of thousands of cases in which it continued beyond ten years of age. The race tracks of the United States showed more than a hundred such cases during 1917. Those persons who think that animal power is a function of animal structure might try to explain how the structure of an adult animal will continue to change year after year under continued training. The idea that power is a function of structure is the same fallacy that impels men to try to make perpetual motion machines.
>
> "The cow reproduces before two years of age, and is full grown at three. But the cow's milk-producing power is not limited to what exists at full growth. When cows are regularly bred and regularly milked they will continue to increase in milk-producing power up to at least twelve years of age. This is true for both Holstein and Jersey cows, as is shown by official tests. I have published tables taken from official records for both of these. The development of power under continued exercise is independent of growth in size or shape.
>
> "Let us turn aside and consider the powers of plants, because the matter under immediate consideration is something fundamental in living things. If we take some wild plant and attempt to reproduce it by cuttings, we are likely to find that it can be reproduced that way only with difficulty. But if we take a cutting from the first plant raised that way we find the second time it grows a little more readily. If we take a cutting from the second plant to raise a third, we again find that it starts more easily, and so on time after time. By many repetitions the plant develops the power of producing roots abundantly from cuttings. By exercising the powers which it has it acquires powers which it did not have before, and which never existed in any ancestor."

Mr. Redfield bids us note that there is no selection in this matter. No seeds are produced. The final plant is really a developed section of the original but has powers which the original did not have. A large number of our greenhouse plants are now produced by cuttings, but originally came from stock which would grow that way only with difficulty. He goes on:

> "All plants raised for any considerable length of time by division, like tubers, bulbs, cuttings, buds or grafts, gain the power to produce roots abundantly, and at the same time they lose the power, sooner or later, to produce seeds. By continually exerting themselves along particular lines plants develop new powers along those lines, and by continued idleness along other lines (seed production) they lose the powers they originally had.
>
> "Man took wild plants, and, by continually training them, developed their powers of producing the things he wanted. Many persons will say that such changes were brought about by selection. I will return to the matter a little later, but in the meantime I may remark that selecting a change is not making it.

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THE FUTURE FRANCE: FRENCH WAR ORPHANS RECEIVING GIFTS FROM AMERICA.

The only complaint about the French children is that there are not enough of them.

"In the wild state these plants had to fight for existence in a world covered with other plants. When man domesticated these plants he protected them from weeds. As a consequence of not having to fight for room against other plants, our domesticated kinds have lost the power of so fighting, and are unable to maintain themselves when deserted by man. Idleness along that line caused a loss of power on that line. There is no selection in this. Man did not select plants because of their inability to protect themselves.

"Flagellata are protozoa which multiply by division. Dallinger subjected these animals to heat and found them dying at 74 degrees Fahr. But by beginning at 60 degrees and gradually increasing the temperature he finally got them to stand 158 degrees without dying. Several years were required to accomplish that result. There was no selection in this. The final animals were simply divisions from the original ones. By continually exercising the powers they had, they acquired powers they did not have before.

"Corn is sensitive to climatic changes, and can endure only slight changes without suffering seriously. But by moving it a short distance northward each year, it is now fully acclimated in regions where it was impossible to raise it forty years ago. Corn goes through the seed stage; flagellata do not. But each of them by continually exerting the powers they had, acquired powers of resisting temperature changes which they did not have before. The presence or absence of a seed stage does not affect the matter except as to the rate at which the acquirement occurs. The acquirement comes as a direct result of exercising the powers in existence. When the matter extends over several generations, the seed stage simply inserts idle periods during which there is no acquirement.

"Persons who take arsenic, opium, cocaine, etc., begin with small doses, but gradually increase the amount until they are able to take quantities which would have been fatal if taken at first. By fighting a poison a person develops a power of resistance he did not have before. The same thing is true of vaccination. By fighting a relatively weak cow pox a man acquires the power of resisting the more virulent smallpox.

"By beginning with small doses and gradually increasing them, pigeons have been made resistant to rattlesnake poison. Resistance has been built up in this way until pigeons were able to withstand a dose more than four times as powerful as that which would kill in the first place. By exercising the feeble powers which they had, these pigeons acquired powers, which they did not have before, and which never existed in any ancestor.

"Disease-producing bacteria are active when in a hostile environment. When they invade a man the question is simply whether they kill the man or the man kills them. It is a match of strength and a fight to a finish. If the bacteria are removed from the hostile environment in the man or other animal, and are cultivated on artificial media for some time, they are relieved from the necessity of fighting for existence, and gradually lose the power to so fight. It is a case of loss of power by idleness. Bacteria so raised lose their disease-producing virulence. On the other hand, if bacteria are inoculated from animal to animal in series, they are put through a regular course of training which increases their virulence.

"Let us return to John and James. John was originally more powerful than James, but by reason of activity by James and idleness by John, the positions were reversed and James became more powerful than John. We know that James gained in physical strength by physical exercise, and the other things we have reviewed show that the principle involved is universal in all living things. James gained in power by physical exercise, which is work measureable in foot-pounds. Is it possible that James, or any descendant of his could gain in power in any other way than by work performed? Is there any hocus-pocus operating through the germ by which a son of James can be born more powerful than his father without anyone having done any work to acquire that power?

"Those who think that such a thing can occur should give some reason for their belief. Or, better yet, they should point to some concrete case in which such a thing actually did occur. There are plenty of records among trotters to be examined, but not one of them shows anything of the kind. The idea that improvement in the powers of living things can come by mutation is unsound. It involves a belief in either special creation or spontaneous generation."

THE FUTURE GERMANY: FEEDING SCHOOLBOYS IN BERLIN.

About 750,000 children are born in France annually; in Germany, about 1,900,000.

TO STOP RACE SUICIDE IN FRANCE

A POPULOUS AND GROWING GERMANY still faces a France of stationary population across the Rhine. Many plans have been suggested in France to remedy this perilous situation. A clever idea is proposed by Dr. Edward Toulouse, one of the best known French specialists in diseases of the brain and nerves, in a recently published book reviewed in the "Journal of Heredity" (Washington, October). Dr. Toulouse's idea is to conscript childless women to take the places of men in the industries in war time, making more men thus available for military service. Exemption from this conscription, and also the amount of service under it, would depend on the number of children. Having thus put a *premium* on *offspring*, Dr. Toulouse expects that the number of children would rapidly increase. The reviewer points out that men in Europe have often tried to bolster up a claim of superiority for their sex by pointing out that the perpetuation of the nation depended on its army and that they, by their compulsory military service, recognized and fulfilled the supreme obligation. "But," the women have answered, "it is we who bear these men that thus defend the fatherland." Therefore they have claimed at least the equality of their sex. Dr. Toulouse, in his system of eugenics, merely proposes to take them at their word. Says the reviewer:

"Every able-bodied woman, at the age of thirty, will be conscripted 'to work, near her own home, for a certain number of hours daily, in a workshop, office or military hospital, in order to make available for actual military service all the soldiers who are commonly drawn off for non-combatant operations.

"'The mother with three children will be exempt from this obligation; she who has two will do only six months of service; the mother of one child will serve for a year, and the childless woman two years.'

"' In this way woman will be pushed toward maternity by a force with a different compulsion than that of taxation. Obliged to perform a service that is noble, beautiful, equitable, but in practice disagreeable, or to bear children, she will be naturally led to seek maternity. And in doing this she will not fear putting herself into a position of inferiority, for from the social as from the military point of view, procreation is more useful than an auxiliary service in the army. Similarly the husbands will rather make their wives mothers than send them into military service for two years. This method of preventing depopulation will be efficacious; and it will be only justice to make it serve the military interests of the state, which are particularly endangered by race-suicide.'

"But quality as well as quantity is necessary in a population, as the author does not fail to recognize; and he devotes a good deal of thought to finding the optimum compromise between these two contradictory demands. He would have the marriage, or at least the parenthood, of two persons with the same inheritable defect prevented. In case only one of the parents is tainted, it would suffice that the other be warned of the fact, so that at least he or she would marry with open eyes. To aid in this work of restrictive eugenics, he would have a 'eugenics registry' maintained by the state, where all families would be described.

"To enable this increase in maternity, financial means of caring for the children must be provided; but as children are in the last analysis the sole wealth of the state, Dr. Toulouse sees no reason why the state should hesitate to invest its funds in such good interest-bearing securities. He would have the expense of the early care and education of all children borne by the state if the parents required it."

STARVING THE INSANE IN WAR-TIME BRITAIN

The importance of realizing that insanity is just as much a disease as is typhoid or influenza, and that the insane need nourishing and carefully adjusted diet, is insisted upon by Dr. Robert Armstrong-Jones, a London physician, who writes to the London "Times" on the subject. Owing, he charges, to culpable lack of this knowledge, the British insane died off during the war at a rate about sixteen times as great as that of the general population, even when infant morality is included. Many of the large insane hospitals in Great Britain were taken for military purposes, and their former inmates were housed elsewhere, often with overcrowding. They were made the objects of rationing along with the general population, as apparently it was not realized that they themselves were hospital patients. The whole thing was one of those sad minor incidents of the war, overlooked amid its greater and more terrifying events, but worth recalling for its lessons both to medical men and laymen. Dr. Armstrong-Jones takes as his text a recent report of the Lunacy Board of Control, which he thinks demonstrates two facts--"first, that insanity is not generally regarded as a disease; and, secondly and in consequence, that rationing was unscientifically adjusted for sick people." He says:

"Rationing was not imposed to deprive anyone of food, but to ensure its being fairly divided according to need....

"Calories have become a fetish. They take no notice of the accessory foods, the vitamines, which help to maintain growth and preserve health, and which are mostly present in milk and fat, elements which were deficient in the patients' dietary. Calories take no notice of refuse or waste in food, such as bones and gristle, or the useless part of vegetables, and a diet is not calculated upon 'utilizable calories,' for at present there is no such list. In addition to food rationing, there was also the limitation of fuel, which was the burden of us all through the shortage of coal during the whole of the winter months of the year. Without a compensatory increase in the amount or the quality of the food, and unless more liberally clothed by day and provided with new and thick blankets by night, the health of persons suffering from mental diseases must become lowered, so that they fall a ready prey to tuberculosis, diarrhoea, and dysentery, diseases which are indicative of diminished vigour. As is generally known, asylums are large institutions, usually built in isolated places upon unprotected sites, and if health is to be maintained they must be provided with that warmth which healthy men demand even when employed in workshops.

"It is impossible to sustain a sick person upon 15 shillings ($3.75 per week, when this also has to include rates, taxes, necessaries, and the salaries and wages of a staff now further multiplied into three shifts. If this rate be compared with the average cost of 45 shillings ($11.25) per week at one Red Cross hospital with 1,000 beds, where the staff is mainly a voluntary one, or an average for all of 28 shillings ($7.) per week, it demonstrates conclusively that the insane must have come off badly. Moreover, pressure is always brought to bear upon the chief administrative officer in an asylum to reduce the maintenance rate and the easiest way to effect this has been to curtail the food and necessaries of the patients."

According to the writer there is now a great reduction in the recorded numbers of the registered insane in Britain but this is due to high mortality, and must not be taken as indication of a diminished incidence of insanity. Already over 20,000 cases with mental symptoms, which do not come under the present statistics of lunacy, have been treated by the Army Medical Service. He goes on:

"It is not sufficiently appreciated that insanity is a disease, and without doubt an obscure, if not a mysterious, one, but it is the most remediable when treated in the early stages, and it is the most costly to maintain. Its treatment does not bear stinting, for the rate of nervous disintegration is so rapid in acute insanity that death, often takes place before restoration can be effected. As is well known to those who practise in this department of medicine, it is a disease which does not respond to the so-called anti-phlogistic treatment. Without affecting to give a scientific definition of insanity, we know that the human body is a mass of matter of various kinds, kept alive and moving by different internal secretions having a bio-chemical nature, yet these organs are co-ordinated and disposed in a marvellous manner by the mind, which again is a mystery of which we have not even the key, and certainly not the solution. There may be reasons for believing the mind, soul, or spirit denotes something that may or will exist independently of the body as we now know and see it, and though this belief gives life its whole dignity and interest, yet the operations of the mind are only known through bodily functions. Our experience of the war has convinced us that many of the discharges from the Army and much unfitness for service have been of psychogenetic origin, and altho mental processes are carried out according to certain principles, yet these are consistent with the utmost variety which need for their explanation and investigation the most patient and delicate researches by the ablest minds.

"I am convinced from long personal experience that the present treatment of insanity, and certainly its incipient stages, shows an insensibility to the general principles of humane action, and, as recently stated in a leading medical journal, psychiatry is to-day an isolated medical interest and out of contact with the current of medical thought and practice. Your leading article is a most timely call to a matter of great public interest."

HOW TO GET COAL FREE

HOW TO RECOVER from coal burned in power-plants by products of sufficient value to pay for all the fuel consumed, is told by C. M. Garland in "Power". Says "Mechanical Engineering" (New York) in a review:

"This article makes a statement, apparently well borne out by recent experiences, to the effect that a plant consuming 50 tons of coal or more per day of 24 hours and operating on a 24 hour-schedule, can, by adopting the comparatively inexpensive process of low-temperature coal distillation, secure enough by-products to pay for the cost of the raw material (coal) and have enough fuel left for its own use to generate all the power that it needs. Particularly would this be the case if this low-temperature process were combined with that of the by-product gas producer, whereby ammonium sulphate might be recovered from the coal. In other words, a plant operating under the above conditions would not only have its fuel free, but would materially conserve the supply of coal for other purposes. If future research and experience shows the process to be practicable, it is an extremely important development from two points of view. In the first place, the majority of our public service utilities belong to the class of concerns consuming more than 50 tons per day and operating on a 24 - hour schedule. They also belong to the class of concerns which were hardest hit by the rise in the cost of labor and materials, in particular the cost of fuel, and the result of low-temperature distillation of coal with its attending saving might help them to pass through an unusually bad business contingency. But even more important is the promise of fuel conservation held out by the new development. What it amounts to really is an improvement of about 100 per cent. in the utilization of the resources contained in our coal, and if the installation of a comparatively simple and cheap process may produce such a tremendous saving what greater promises does the near future hold out to us."

THE WHOLE ART OF SNIPING

THE SNIPER DOESN'T SNIPE simply by getting behind some convenient object and discharging his rifle. Experience has taught him much, and he now has a code of rules to observe, some of which relate to the accuracy of his fire and some to the efficiency of his concealment from the enemy. With the recent return to the United States of a group of snipers attached to the American Expeditionary Force, the "detailed lessons in trickery and shooting-magic," as Ret Harrow expresses it in "Popular Mechanics" (Chicago, November) have become known. Ingenious and scientific to a microscopic degree, they reveal how technical, and yet how fascinating, sniping became in the progress of warfare. Says Mr. Harrow:

"Without a doubt the most dangerous pursuit in the war, sharpshooting was the one branch of the service that Americans clamored with the greatest fervor to join, for it harked back to a traditional American superiority--the use of the rifle. Not even the generally credited statement that a sniper's life was, on an average, but 10 days, stopped them, and with the British and French they worked out an artful system of rules that completely baffled the Germans. Toward the last of the fighting, the American sharpshooters came to be called 'body snatchers,' on account of their success in this particular field.

"The first rule for these daring riflemen who stole out in 'No Man's Land' to pick off opponents, was that they should always hide 'before' cover rather than behind it. By lying down between an object and the enemy a sniper was much more efficient than when lying with the protecting object between him and his prey. He was taught to blend himself with the house, tree, wall, or trench in his rear, open to the enemy's fire, but concealed from his sight. He was never to let his head appear against the sky line; never to shoot at a German head directly in front of him but always at heads far to the right or left. This mode of procedure prevented the Germans from discovering the angle from which the bullets were coming.

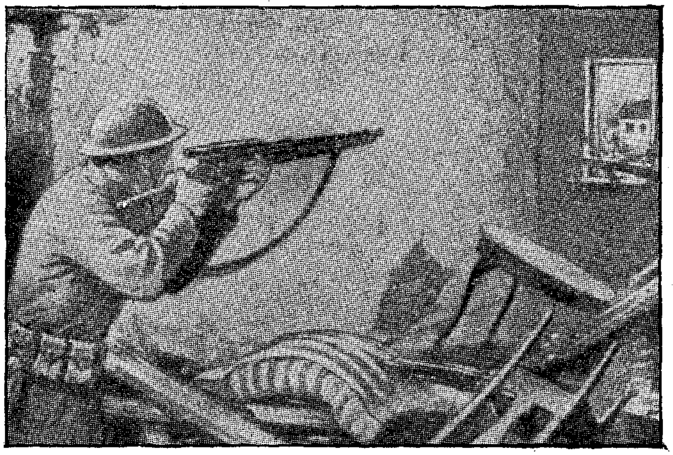
"Every sniper carried a barometer and a little gauge for the measuring of the wind's velocity. He knew just how much the wind swerved the bullets at any and all velocities, and just how the amount of moisture in the air slowed the speed of a bullet.

"One extremely important rule was that he should swab the muzzle of his rifle after every shot, to make sure that no moisture had collected there. One tiny drop of water would, upon the rifle's discharge, send up a puff of steam that would reveal him to his carefully watching enemies.

"When shooting through a loophole in masonry, the sniper must water the aperture thoroughly so no dust would be blown into the air when the rifle spoke. In shooting from a house, the sniper never occupied a window, but stationed himself at the far end of the room where he could not be seen, and sent his bullets through the window from this distance.

"He was never permitted, in the later days, to use binoculars, but was supplied with a telescope, for the use of the latter meant that the gleam of only one glass lens might be caught by the enemy, thus betraying the sniper, whereas with binoculars the chances were double. With this telescope he studied enemy trenches and 'snipers' nests' all day long, scarcely moving, so keen was the enemy's lookout.

"Snipers always worked in pairs, one using the telescope and the other the rifle, the former whispering directions to the latter. Lying a few feet apart, so that, if one was detected, the other need not necessarily be killed also, they lay all day long in one position, their only relief being the exchange of spyglass and rifle to lessen the intense strain.



AMBUSHED IN A RUINED HOUSE

The Sniper Never Took Up a Position at a Window, but Stationed Himself at the Far End of the Room, So That He could See without Being Seen.

"Each pair of snipers made two sets of 'nests' on nights before going out, establishing a false pair of 'nests' where the enemy might discover them and placing near by the hiding places which they would actually occupy. Often from the shrewdly camouflaged 'nests' they could discover German snipers shooting at the dummy retreats and perhaps get a bullet into self-satisfied Heinie. If their nests were discovered, they took chances on wriggling out into shell holes, and thus away, but not until they had put up a little sign reading 'Danger,' which they always carried, so that no brother-sniper might occupy it later to his misfortune.

"One of the most imperious rules was that no sniper who suspected the presence of an enemy sniper was to look directly at his adversary's hiding place. He was taught to move his eye all about the vital point---above, below, and to either side--but never squarely upon it. This was in obedience to the optical laws of man. The center of the eye fastened upon an object cannot detect action nearly so readily as can the outer sections of the eye. About the rim of the eye's pupil, action is caught quickly, and then the center of the eye automatically swings upon the object and focuses perfectly. For this obvious reason the sniper was drilled to observe this rule rigidly.

"Snipers' rifles were always the pick of those furnished an entire division and were fitted with extremely complicated and accurate calibrated sights. Small telescopes, with scaled measures spaced upon them, gave the sniper the distance of an object while he sighted his weapon, and permitted him to tell within a few feet how far away his intended prey was stationed."

LETTERS - AND - ART

YOUNG ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WRITERS

YOUNG ENGLAND AND YOUNG AMERICA are sitting down quite comfortably together and talking over the problems we have in common. The presence among us of Mr. Gilbert Cannan, Mr. Hugh Walpole, Mr. Drinkwater and Lord Dunsany does not give us anything like the old shivers that accompanied the reception of our earlier guests, beginning with Mrs. Trollope whose name didn't rhyme with wallop for nothing, and going on to Dickens and Thackeray. Things were more comfortable with Masefield and Galsworthy, but the younger generation still leave us quite at our ease. Cannan seems to go beyond all of the others in amiability, or at least he had a fortunate interviewer in "R. D." sent him by the New York "Tribune". Cannan tells us "there is a fellowship between Young England and Young America, because in different conditions both are faced with the same need to express a world which has been cut off from its traditions." His talk revealed his view of how we are both cast upon our own resources. "R. D." describes him:

GILBERT CANNAN,

Who flatters us by saying, "You do not know in America how much we English count on your critical sense."

"Cannan is well equipped for seeing us eye to eye. He is one of the youngest of the younger men, of that insurgent group which has levelled so fierce a criticism against the English traditions, not only of literature, but of life. He and his fellows also have been taunted with their youth.

"The extraordinary thing about being an Englishman seems to be that however you rebel you do not relax one whit from a magnificent outward correctness. Cannan is fair-haired, tall and deliberate, very much the Cambridge bred young Englishman--almost apprehensively free from any eccentricity. He is a trifle less ruddy and a great deal more sensitive looking than upper class Englishmen usually are.

"His visit here is prompted chiefly by his interest in the theater. In England the theater has not yet come out of the trance into which the war sent it. What he has seen here of our work in the theater amazes him by its vitality. It lies not so much in the weight of our native drama as in the interpretive energy with which we have fused the work of foreign dramatists. In our productions of such plays as 'The Jest,' 'John Ferguson' and 'The Faithful,' we are achieving,' he says, 'with extraordinary vigor and precision, real artistic expression."

Cannan's interest in the theater is perhaps keener from the fact that his "Scotch ancestors have held the theater in hearty contempt." He had an uncle, tho, who was a dramatic critic in Manchester, where the novelist himself was reared. He tells how he was not caught up in the group of Manchester playwrights:

"That was a local movement, the revolt of a group of Manchester young men from the drudgery of their civil service office work. I was away at Cambridge at the time, and when I was graduated in 1905 I went straight up to London, and began writing novels.

"We have in England, a unique and individual set of conditions in which our own particular problem is contained. Our geographical location and the extraordinary material self-sufficiency of our empire have isolated us from both the intellectual development of Europe and the technical development of America. We are beached somewhere off both these two great modern currents, and the goading discontent of our younger writers is the effort to rouse England to the changes that have come upon the world we live in.

"It has made us, the younger novelists -- I am afraid we shall go down to our graves grouped together as the younger novelists -- irritable and excessive. You see, science and discovery and modern philosophy have altered and expanded the shape of the world, and yet in England we are required to go on living in the same inelastic social mould that was cast for us centuries ago. Our modern novels have been for that reason until now not so much expressions of life as violent reactions from life. That phase, I think, is almost over."

Something constructive is coming next:

"We cannot go on being critical and defiant. We shall have to work out some form that will take the courage and impetus of the realistic movement and tie it in some way to the heritage of humor which lies at the source of English life. We shall have to go back, I think, to Smollett and Fielding, who are practically forgotten in England. Thackeray and Dickens sustained that tradition for a time, but the arc of it, its descent to us, the younger men, was wiped out by the stupidity and prudery of the Victorian era."

There is no conscious group feeling among these insurgents, perhaps because they are scattered. Compton Mackenzie lives in Capri, Hugh Walpole spends a good deal of his time in Russia; Frank Swinnerton is a reader in a London publishing house, Cannan lives in the country---"but we are a group, " he says, "because fundamentally we feel the same way about things, and are trying to express them a good deal in the same way." Mr. Cannan turns to fit some of his immediate predecessors in the scheme of things:

"Galsworthy is unique in that he alone of all the English moderns has held fast to the tradition of form. He has thereby done an immensely valuable service to English letters. His is the form of Turgenief, borrowed from the French, but he has never relapsed from it. So much modern English writing has been written under stress, under the pressure of indignation, under the pressure of critical things wanting to be said that should have been expressed in journalistic form, but that, for one reason or another, could not be, that the form of the novel has suffered. The texture of it has grown loose, its shape has grown unwieldy. You will, for instance, find in Wells great masses of stuff that do not properly belong in a novel. If English journalism were elastic enough to give room to critical opinion, much of what finds its way into the novel would be expressed in that form. Galsworthy alone has held the province of the novel inviolable against all invasion.

"You do not, I think, know in America how much we count on the vigor of your critical sense. The position of the writer is much clearer here than it is in England. And you have graded the work of English writers more precisely than we have in England, where there is a great deal more indifference to literature than there is here. An extraordinary amount of our opinion over there is a repercussion from this side. The reputation of Bennett is a case in point. He was scarcely known in England, tho he had then already published thirty-seven novels, when we heard over there that you considered 'Old Wives' Tale' a great piece of work. And straightaway Bennett was dug out of his obscurity. The same was partly true of Galsworthy and Wells, and nearly every one of us has had the experience of finding ourselves recognized in America before we were known in England.

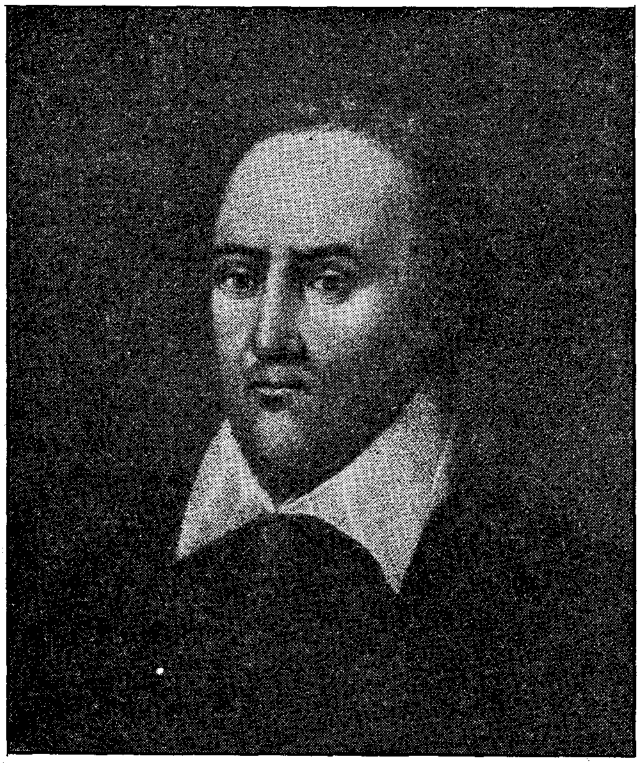
"In the range and alertness of your critical sense there is the proof that you are evolving something in the way of expression. I do not think it will take the form of the novel. That must come out of a more mature social organism than you have here. Three-quarters of the novelist's work is in unconscious absorption of the scheme in which he lives. Your scheme is still unsettled, too much on the make, to hold the novelist. But you are expressing yourselves in the theatre and more completely than in your modern poetry. Masters and Frost and Sandburg and Edna St. Vincent Millay and a host of others are articulating Young America as the novelists are expressing the English.

"You, too, have broken away from your root of tradition, which was not a native one, anyway--from Poe, who derived from the French, and Hawthorne, who derived from the English--and are hewing out something native. You are still excited over your discoveries, you are still objective, you cannot get away from yourselves. That is why you are finding your medium in the concentrated and intense form of poetry. But when all this emotion has filtered and clarified and grown more dispassionate it will expand into the form of the novel. Even Sherwood Anderson's work, which is in the form of prose, is in the spirit of free verse.

"There is the fellowship between us both---that we are both tremendously stirred about the quality of modern life that we want to crystallize and interpret it as we see it. We have the same vision of it. That is why we younger English novelists shout for your poets as you do for us."

THE FIRST HAMLET

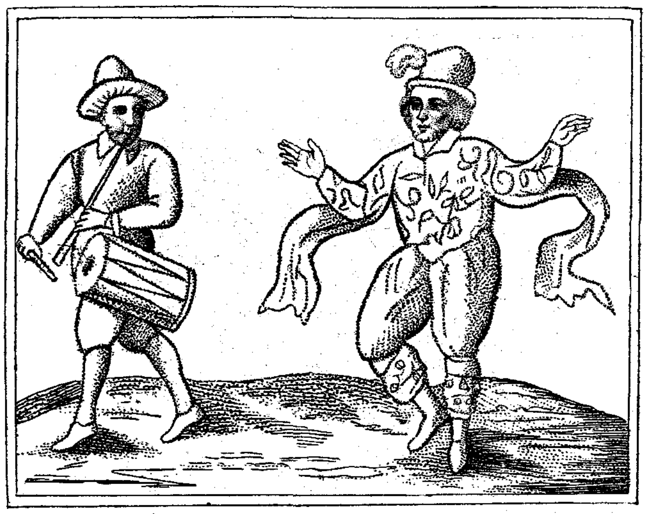
HOWEVER INFREQUENT is the opportunity to see the general run of Shakespeare's plays there is usually a "Hamlet" bidding for popular suffrage. No actor can own to the name unless he has harbored at least a secret desire to appear in this would almost be an artistic sin to let the tercentenary year of the first "Hamlet" of all go by without recognition; though it must be confest that we depend upon our English cousins to remind us of the occasion. Richard Burbage, "England's great Roscius"--though many since have claimed the title--passed away in a house in Shoreditch, London, three hundred years ago on September 24. Betterton, Garrick, Kemble, Kean, Booth, Irving, Forbes-Robertson, Sothern, Hampden, have come after; but "Burbage came first," as Mr. H. C. Bailey points out in the London "Daily Telegraph". "Burbage founded the dynasty. Burbage began the tradition. Burbage gave the first reading of the greatest parts which were ever written for the stage." And this is "good reason why he should not be forgotten though three hundred years have gone by since the curtain fell on his life." The first theater which



THE CREATOR OF SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGIC HEROES.

Richard Burbage, whom Ben Jonson called "your best actor". This portrait he is said to have painted himself.

England ever saw was built in 1577; and "twenty-five years later Richard Burbage was playing 'Hamlet'." Written in the very infancy of the English theater's history--though not in the earliest days of English acting--the part is yet one that three hundred years has not seen surpassed. Burbage was not only happy in his association with Shakespeare; he was fortunate in being son of James Burbage, as we see



THE FIRST SHAKESPEAREAN COMEDIAN

Not to know Will Kemp, the figure on the reader's right, was not to be counted "a gentleman" in his and Shakespeare's day.

> "His father was a carpenter. Whether it was as a stage carpenter that the Earl of Leicester's players enrolled him we need not speculate. It is quite as likely that in the shows of his guild Mr. James Burbage had discovered in himself some taste and aptitude for acting. He used in later life the powers both of carpenter and of actor, and there can be no doubt that it is this double capacity which made him the builder of the first theatre. He had also what so many of these Elizabethan theatrical folk, from Shakespeare downwards, could claim--a shrewd business head. And he seems to have found, like others after him, that there was more money in management than in acting, for his son said that James was only in 'his younger yeeres a player.' He went on--again he has had many followers in his craft--putting his money into theatre building. The three most important playhouses of the Elizabethans were planned and built by James Burbage. By that he fairly wins his place in the history of the stage.
>
> "But his son has a larger fame. Richard Burbage was probably born three years after Shakespeare in 1567. A tradition which there is every reason to doubt says that he was a schoolfellow of Shakespeare's at Stratford. What we know is that by the time he was twenty-one he had become a leading actor. A boy who comes on the stage the son of the owner-manager of the theatre has something more than a fair start. It is probable that Burbage made full use of the proprietorial power. Everything that we know of him is evidence that he had a shrewd eye to the main chance. But when every allowance is made for the opportunities which an actor-manager can contrive for himself and for the necessities of authors to propitiate an actor-manager who has the best theatres under his control, we must allow that the fact of his playing all the greatest parts which were written in his time is proof of his signal eminence in his profession. That proof does not stand alone. 'He is not counted a gentlemen,' we read, 'who knows not Dick Burbage and Will Kemp.' Kemp was a popular droll, and the two are plainly coupled together as examples of tragic and comic excellence. Ben Jonson, who was not apt to propitiate anybody, calls Burbage 'your best actor.' When Burbage was dead and there was no reason to propitiate him, somebody poured forth an enthusiastic elegy declaring that 'Macbeth,' we vainly now may hope to understand,' and praising him in general and particular hardly this side idolatry. Elegies are not precisely evidence, but such elegies are not written of a man who is without power. Take a more moderate witness, one who wrote long after the excitement which makes funeral panegyrics had died away. 'He was a delightful "Proteus," so wholly transforming himself into his part and putting off himself with his cloathes as he never (not so much as in the Tyring House) assum'd himself again until the Play was done. . . . He had all the parts of an excellent actor (animating his words with speaking and speech with action), his auditors being never more delighted than when he spoke nor more sorry than when he held his peace; yet even then he was an excellent actor still, never falling in his part when he had done speaking; but with his looks and gesture maintaining it still unto the heighth, he imagining "Age quod agis" verily spoke to him.' That 'age quod agis,' put your whole self into what you are doing, is the key note. Burbage plainly took himself and his art very seriously and acted everything intensely. He was not of the school which aims at being natural above all. He was not a believer in reserved force. And you find, perhaps, a suggestion that violence suited him well in the tradition that one of his most popular parts was Richard III. But it is against the spirit of the evidence to suggest that he ranted. Hamlet's advice to the players cannot have been meant for the man whom all the critics praise for his power of interpreting words and part. He made things understood: that significant word recurs in the elegy: and it is not the excellence of the ranter or the formalist. Nothing is said you remark of dignity, which was what the admirers of Kemble always talked about, or of power of inspiring terror, which is what makes so many stories about Kean. Impersonation and interpretation are the theme. The Elizabethan actor may have been subtler than we are pleased to think."

We must not look to any of our "Hamlets" of to-day to get a hint of what Burbage looked like. Fetcher, of an earlier generation, had some of the personal characteristics that might have distinguished Burbage, for we read of the latter:

> "He was not only short but stout. A dubious tradition ascribes the line branding Hamlet as 'fat and scant of breath' to the physical peculiarities of the actor who took the part. In the picture of him at Dulwich, which some say he painted himself, we see a grave, rather melancholy, rather stern face, in which the mouth seems curiously small and insignificant compared with the strength of the other features. An odd charactistic in an actor. We know little of his life and of what manner of man he was, apart from his business capacity, almost nothing. He worked in partnership with the more important of his fellow-players, Shakespeare and others, but he seems to have taken care to keep the lion's share for himself. Tradition ascribes to him good comradeship and a taste for jolly living and heavy drinking. A dubious story and rather a dull story is all that we have upon record of the relations between Shakespeare and the man who first played 'Hamlet,' 'Lear,' and 'Othello'. Why was no ancestor of Boswell in the company at the Globe? But it may be that we know more of Burbage than we guess. The Puritan supremacy dealt a heavy blow at the traditions of our stage. But Betterton knew the man who played 'Iago' to Burbage's 'Othello,' and from Betterton to our own time the succession is unbroken. Something of Burbage's 'business,' something of his reading of this line and that may still be in the theatres of the 20th century."

THE WORLD'S COSTLIEST BOOK

WHEN THE HOE LIBRARY WAS SOLD a few years ago it became a matter of extended interest that a copy of the Gutenberg Bible sold for $50,000. It was then the highest recorded price for a single volume ever paid, and occasion was seized by the religious press especially to comment with satisfaction on the fact that the book, regarded as the most precious by the Christian World, should find a purchaser willing to measure his appreciation by so large a sum. What then shall be said of a copy of Shakespeare which was sold in Philadelphia the other day for twice the sum? One hundred thousand dollars has more than once been paid for a single picture, but in these cases of course the pictures had no duplicates. There are three or four copies of the Gutenberg Bible in vellum, for which the large price was paid. There is again but one known copy of the Shakespeare, now dubbed "the most valuable book in the world," barring the ancient manuscripts. It is the first collected edition, published in London by Thomas Pavier in 1619, and printed by William Jaggard, who also printed the famous folio edition of 1623. The "Public Ledger" (Philadelphia) continues its description:

"The volume contains nine plays by the Bard of Avon and at one time belonged to Edward Gwynn, the Elizabethan collector.

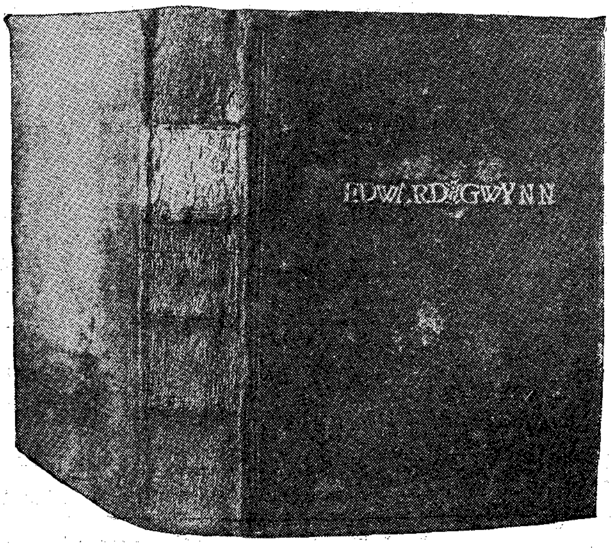
"Besides setting a new high water mark so far as price is concerned, the sale also was a record for quick dealing. The book formed part of the famous Marsden J. Perry Shakespearean library, which was bought by the Rosenbach Company only three days ago. The firm paid more than $500,000 for the collection, consisting of 5000 works by Shakespeare, books relating to the master tragedian and volumes used by him in his youth.

"The book sold for $100,000 is smaller than many a piece of jewelry bringing that price. It measures seven by five and one-quarter inches and is half an inch thick."

The previous owner of this Shakespeare was Mr. Marsden J. Perry of Providence whose Shakespeare library, for years "has been the Mecca of Shakespeare Students," says a writer whose article appears in the Boston "Transcript" and other papers. Mr. Perry, now in advanced age, and feeling that other collectors should have an opportunity, in his lifetime, to acquire some of the unapproachable treasures which he had enjoyed for many years, decided to sell his whole collection. We read:

"The Perry Shakespeare collection falls naturally into several divisions. There are the quarto plays which were the first publication of the text, with some of the precedent plays by other writers which became the foundation plays for Shakespeare's later work. The second division consists of the various collected editions, including the known varieties of the various Folios. Then there are the plays ascribed to Shakespeare and printed by different booksellers during his lifetime. Before he became known as a playwright his poems, dedicated to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, now supposed by many to be the mysterious patron of the 'Sonnets,' had won him fame. There are also the books which Shakespeare may have used in writing his dramas or which may have exerted an influence upon him. Finally there are the works of the contemporaneous and later writers who recognized Shakespeare's genius, and the various commentators of the Shakespeare plays.

"The earliest attempt to issue a collected edition of Shakespeare's works was made in 1619 by the publisher, Thomas Pavier and his printer, William Jaggard. Nine plays, all but one with the line 'Written by William (or, W)Shakespeare,' and the date of the earlier edition from which they were reprinted, on the title page, were issued by Pavier and Jaggard in 1619.



A BOOK SOLD FOR $100,000

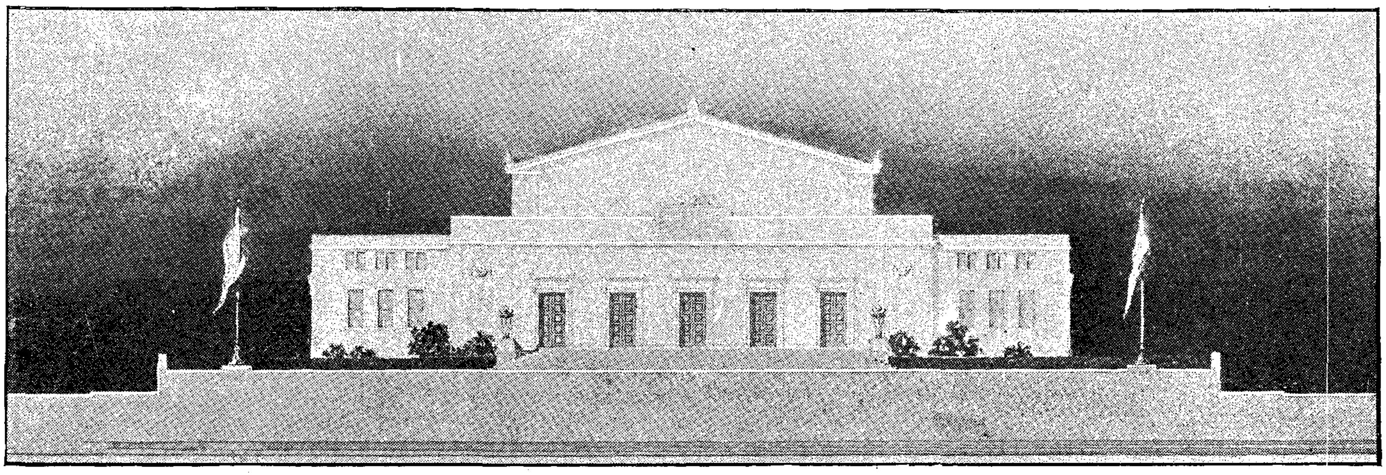
The unique copy of the first collected edition of Shakespeare, dated 1619, which you might comfortably carry in your pocket.

They may have been sold separately, but probably at least half a dozen were bound up in sets and existed in original bindings toward the close of the seventeenth century. Through the hands of Edward Turnbull of the Walpole Galleries in New York passed several of these plays which appear to have been separated from a bound volume. But a single exception remains in the volume found in the Perry collection, which is preserved intact in its original condition. This copy belonged to Edward Gwynn, a well-known English collector of the seventeenth century, and in some way found its way into Germany, whence it returned to England in 1902, and thence came to Providence, R. I.

"This first collected edition of Shakespeare is the most desirable single Shakespeare item in existence, and precedes in date of issue by four years the famous First Folio, of which this library contains the copy which belonged to Mr. MacGeorge of Glasgow, who sold it to Mr. Perry in its original seventeenth century binding of brown leather, with superb copies of the Second, Third and Fourth Folios, for $50,000. The First Folio is No. X in Sir Sidney Lee's 'Census of Extant Copies,' in the first division, which records 'Perfect copies in good, unrestored condition.' There are seventeen copies in this division, but only two are in original binding. Of the less than 200 copies of the First Folio known, nearly all are imperfect, due to repeated use.

"The library, among other items of great interest, such as the Saravia autograph of Shakespeare, appearing on the vellum cover of a small volume of philosophy by Saravia, published in 1565, contains a set of four folios of Shakespeare purchased in Glasgow in 1907 for $50,000."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



DO YOU LIKE THIS COMMUNITY HOUSE?

What better memorial for boys who served their country and died for it could there be than an impressive building like this at Mankato, Minn., devoted to the service of the community?

BEATING THE WAR IDEA IN SOCIAL SERVICE

"SMILE POSTS" did their work during the war and let loose so much energy that the flood was bound not to be dissipated. Taken together they enlisted an army of 2700 trained workers and 60,000 volunteers; now the same community service which added comfort and amusement and morale to the soldier proposes to do for the whole body of people what was done for the men in uniform -- "and then some," to use the slang of the day. A country at peace can do with "morale" as well as the army at war. Community Service, the name for the evolved social work hitherto restricted, has "inherited many of the workers, much of the enthusiasm and a little of the money of the older organization," says Mr. Howard Brubaker in the "Red Cross Magazine" (October) where the tale is told of one of the initial successful experiments, that of Chester, Penn.---

"At once the oldest and the newest city in Pennsylvania, for the work of the twelve great war shipyards of the region jumped the population from 40,000 to 90,000 and filled the town to overflowing with husky, swarthy men--people of alien faces, and twenty-seven strange tongues. The result--not to throw any brickbats at Chester, for a hundred industrial cities could tell the same tale--was a pretty sorry mess. Housing conditions were intolerable, sanitary provisions inadequate, recreations almost non-existent. The result was inevitable; Chester was a sore spot. They were building ships there but they were also building disaster.

"It was here that the Government, which was the cause of all this trouble, took a hand. The War Camp Community Service, already operating in 600 communities adjacent to camps, was extended to a number of cities where war work was being done--among them the Pennsylvania cities of Chester, Bethlehem, Bristol, Erie, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Scranton. The coming of this big service organization made a tremendous difference and now Chester is carrying over the work into peace times."

The Chester program, which is there called "The Governor's Program," contained much suggestion for other communities. "The greatest possible measure of democracy" is observed in the organization. This in turn is of the people themselves, and in the phrase of Governor Sproul, represents "all elements of community life called together under the auspices of the United States Government to develope popular activities and relationships which enrich and strengthen community life." Further:

"If there is anything in the way of the joy of living that the Chester program omits, no doubt it will be added when somebody thinks of it. Certainly the bill of fare is a pretty hearty one--community singing, club houses, baths and comfort stations; dances, socials, entertainments, dinners; athletics, games, hikes and the promotion of physical efficiency; pageants, dramatics, folk-dances; girls' and women's activities; larger use of the schools, parks, fraternal buildings, armories, churches, libraries and other resources; hospitality; fellowship; neighborhood activities....

"'Labor is generously represented in the committees and is taking an increasing interest. We have good labor unions in Chester--well organized and rational.'

"Governor Sproul, who is himself a large employer of labor, feels that this sort of friendly co-operation will tend to take the bitterness out of industrial disputes, to break down caste lines and foster a spirit of mutual accommodation.

"'It is always easier to get along with people you know,' he added, 'even if you have some pretty radical disagreements.'"

The foreign born and the negro are working more enthusiastically than even the native born to make the community effort a success. Their will was revealed at a pageant called the Chester "League of Nations":

"Eight groups of foreign-born people, in native costumes, marched in turn upon the stage and offered their loyalty, their art and their labor to the community and were welcomed by the symbolic Chester. The result was that many foreigners who had felt themselves unwelcome before have become enthusiastic workers for the community movements.

"'The Italians and the eastern Europeans with their temperamental qualities have been especially attracted by the community singing and the dramatics. Success has been immediate in that direction -- also with the colored people.'. . .

"The colored people of Chester have grasped with almost pathetic eagerness the advantages that the Community Service has held out to them, co-operating splendidly at every point. Yet it is less than two years since there were deadly race riots at Chester and even as we talked grave reports were coming in from Washington.

"In what was called 'New Era week in Chester, the twelve or fifteen thousand colored residents interpreted to their fellow citizens the development of their race, their faithful contributions to agriculture industry, music, education and community service. Three large mass-meetings were held and the leading men of the race delivered addresses. A club, a playground and three school centers have been opened for the colored people. In one of them--an old building without improvements--the people have to bring their own lamps when they want to have a party.

"There is a thriving Community Club in Chester which has been referred to as a 'dry saloon' --a place of sociability and good food and soft drinks."

Governor Sproul gives it as his opinion that what is happening at Chester should happen elsewhere. "We need to make real and practical the democratic ideals we have been fighting for. During the war the patriotic and public spirited elements showed a splendid capacity for co-operation." Another model city, in community work, is Bridgeport, Connecticut. Mr. Brubaker writes:

"It will be remembered that Bridgeport went to war about two years before the rest of us, and nobody who saw the spontaneous joy of the munition workers at armistice time will ever deny that it went to peace with an equally loud bang. And one of the first things they did about it was to organize Community Service.

"Perhaps their biggest achievement thus far is in the way of co-ordination of the city's social agencies in recreation work---churches of all denominations, philanthropic societies, war service organizations, business men's clubs and city departments. One reason for this success may be found in the fact that the work has tied itself fast to the city government. The mayor is the head of the commission and the department chiefs belong to it, along with representatives of other agencies.

"Bridgeport is another of our big war mushrooms; it has increased 50 per cent. in population since 1914 and even now there isn't much room to move around in. The ending of hostilities closed some of the big munition factories, but industry readjusted itself rapidly and the predicted slump did not materialize. People go to work--or on strike--in the same old cheerful way.

"It is the aim of the Bridgeport Commission to produce new combinations of social betterment forces--organizations that had never ridden in the same boat before--to enrich and to stimulate the recreational features of the town. One of its most popular activities, daily trips for women and children across the Sound to Long Island, was quite new in the social life."

Other Connecticut towns have embraced the idea, and sporadic examples may be seen at wide intervals of country, such as Aberdeen and Hoquiam, Washington; Deming, New Mexico; Alexandria, Louisiana, Atlanta, Georgia, Lexington, Kentucky; Kenosha, Wisconsin; Dayton, Ohio. Kansas City and Minneapolis are looking over the fence at what is going on elsewhere, considering what to do for themselves. Finally:

"These are the cities in which the movement is farthest advanced because it grew out of the war work community service. From now on towns will have to organize without that preliminary boost from the Government, yet they are doing so in surprising numbers and over the whole country. The national organization with headquarters in New York stands ready to help any town establish Community Service providing it asks for it, sending in paid organizers, helping to plan budgets and raise funds. It is always the aim of the organization to get out as soon as the local service can stand on its own feet; the ideal community executive soon works himself out of a job."

THE RELIGIOUS NEED OF AN "INTERNATIONAL MIND"

SOMETHING OF THE OLD ADAGE about the devil being sick and then well again and the effect of the change on his spiritual aspirations seems to many to apply to our thinking about the League of Nations. "The Continent" (Chicago) recalls that "some years before war broke over an astonished world, President Butler of Columbia invented a luminous phrase which seemed to promise a new epoch in the thinking of humanity." He spoke of the importance of cultivating an "international mind." And later, "the great comfort that earnest men cherished amid the harsh necessity was the assurance that now automatically an international mind would be created, among the Allies at least." This religious observer of our Senate's doings declares that "the mischief of the whole situation is our national inheritance of a politician's code that rates anything benefiting our own country as good and anything benefiting others and not benefiting us as bad." The war made that code ridiculous, says "The Continent," but --

"Conspicuously the debates in the United States senate lack evidence of thought and sentiment that exceed national boundaries. Even those who favor the creation of a League of Nations voice their assent in terms far from cosmopolitan.

"The League's opponents meanwhile are at strenuous pains to disclaim the international viewpoint, commenting scornfully on the impossibility, as they allege, of reconciling any such vagary with their own unimpeachable patriotism. The claim of the bolsheviki to be internationalists is paraded as sufficient condemnation of every idea that suggests duties to be rendered to other nationalities than one's own.

"It follows that the basic conception on which the

League of Nations is to be erected is ignored on the one hand and ridiculed on the other. This means that even if the proposed league machinery for forestalling war were already set up, there would be no motive power to operate it until impulses now wanting could be somehow awakened.

"For the only thing that can impart to the League of Nations force enough to make it effective is a prevalent popular conscience not merely resentful against injustices done to our own country but equally outraged by injustice committed against any branch of the human family in either hemisphere or on any continent--even though the injustice might serve American advantage or be instigated by American ambition.

"To create that solid human repulsion to every human wrong is a task yet to be accomplished by those who would see the world organized for peace."

To prepare for this, "The Continent" maintains, "every thought bigger than the jingoistic rant of trivial politicians should be bent to convincing the American mind that there is nothing incompatible between a stalwart national patriotism and the kind of internationalism demanded for an honest League of Nations." Further:

"It argues no disloyalty to his own household that a citizen is concerned socially for the well-being of other households comprehended in the community where he lives. On the contrary, it is the citizen who is most lovingly and intelligently careful for his own wife and children whose interest is most quickly evoked for whatever serves the good of homes surrounding his.

"None but a moral idiot would argue it a virtue in a householder that he was content to let the town burn down around him as long as his own roof remained intact and his own family confortable.

"Yet the equivalent is what those statemen seek to make a national virtue who argue that the United States must devote itself only to its own well-being and refuse to become responsible for execution of justice in behalf of the rest of the world.

"For Joseph Cook's prophecy of a generation ago has been fulfilled. The twentieth century has 'made the world one neighborhood.'"

BRITAIN'S PARTIALITY TO ISLAM

THE "MOST SINISTER MOVE" ever made by Christian Britain, as the "Christian Observer" (Louisville) calls it, is the confiscation of all copies of a book called "Islam a Challenge to Faith." This was ordered on March 13 last by the Governor of Bengal in Council, and to make the sweep a clean one it was directed that included in the prohibition should be "all copies of all documents containing the matter of the said book, on the ground that the said book contains matter which is calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of Moslems." The "Observer" in complaining against Britain for putting "policy and statecraft before the Christian religion", cites two previous cases along the same line. One of them was her neglect of the memory of the great work of Chinese Gordon in Khartum, where instead of founding a great Christian institution to perpetuate his name, "Great Britain excluded all Christian missionaries from the fatal territory and aided in the establishment there of the greatest Mohammedan institution in the world." By the same "fatal policy," the East India company were allowed "to discourage and obstruct Christian missions in the early days of the new movement." When the book above mentioned was suppress, "a storm broke out all over India," "All missionary societies", says the "Observer", "united in loud complaints against so arbitrary a rule, smacking of the absolutism of the Middle Ages." Of the book and its author, Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, the "Observer" writes:

"No modern missionary, perhaps, is more widely known than Dr. Zwemer, the great Arab scholar and foremost leader of Christian missions to Mohammedan lands. Dr. Zwemer wrote this book, 'Islam a Challenge to Faith,' twelve years ago. It was published in London and received everywhere as a classic on the subject of Mohammedanism. But the Far East is the last great stronghold of Mohammedanism, and signs were not wanting that the Mohammedans of India and especially of the province of Bengal were looking with ill-disguised restiveness upon the strong antagonism of Christianity and the efforts made for their conversion. Sedition is always brewing in India and thus in 1910 a 'Press Act' was passed, which was intended to control and curb the publication of seditious literature. Then came the war, with its unexpected ending, the fall of Constantinople and the apparent collapse of the Turkish Empire and new and very serious questions for Mohammedanism. What lies behind this suppression of Dr. Zwemer's book, how the thing was brought about, no one seems to know; but undoubtedly it was through a deep Mohammedan intrigue."

The representative Council of Missions for Bengal and Assam discussed the action of the Government and passed the following resolutions:

" 1. That this Council is of opinion---

" (1) That the use of the Indian Press Act I of 1910 to proscribe a book published in England so long ago as twelve years is an extension of the Act which was not contemplated by the Legislature which passed it, and will do much to discredit its legitimate use in the judgment of fair-minded men.

" (2) That the inauguration of a policy of proscribing such books is gravely prejudicial to the interests of a sound and enlightened education.

" (3) That unless the guaranteed principle of religious neutrality is henceforth to be annulled, a very large number of books, especially those dealing with history and the comparative study of religion, if just and impartial treatment is to be given to all religious communities alike, must also be proscribed and the position with regard to libraries in this country will be intolerable.

"(4) That at a time when the principles of good government are under general discussion in anticipation of the introduction and development of responsible self-government in this country it is extremely unwise that by this action the Governor of Bengal in Council should revert to a low ideal of administration, long since abandoned, by which the presentation of critical views on Comparative Religion published in other countries, is proscribed, action which, moreover, is likely both to create an atmosphere of suspicion and alarm amongst the different communities of the people, and to retard the growth of that tolerent temper of mind without which the communities cannot satisfactorily operate."

Up to the present all efforts to rescind the action have been in vain, says this Louisville paper.

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CURRENT - POETRY

Regret for the past, a so much better and fairer day than the one we live in, is picturesquely dramatized in the Sydney "Bulletin", in Roderick Quinn's character of an old man whom the flight of years has outdistanced.

THE OLD AND THE NEW
By Roderick Quinn

The old man sits in his corner chair,
Shut in from the rain and wind;
His eyes have the dreams of the past in them,
And his face is gray and lined,
And now and again he shakes his head
And utters the thought in his mind:-

"The old time was a fine time--
Ah, God be with it, too!
But the new time s no time at all
For a man to be living through;
A strange world is the new world--
A mad world, I say,
With its bird ways and its fish ways,
And its turning of night to day."

The smoke goes up to the blackened roof
Where, playing at come and go,
The shadows dance at the fire's will
With its thick red logs aglow;
And the old man, thinking of shadowy things,
Talks on of the Long Ago:

"The towns stand where the trees stood--
Ah, God be with the trees,
With their green leaves that danced in tune
To the pipe of the morning breeze!
The flame's work and the blade's work
Are evil work, for sure;
But a worse fate has the grim world
For the happy of heart and pure."

A cry comes out of the night, where lone
An owl in the darkness hawks,
And something worse than the wild west wind
Through the wintry midnight stalks,
And the old man shivers and warms his hands,
As out of the Past he talks:

"The old times and the old loves--
Ah, God be with them both,
And the young lad and her he loved
And the hour of their plighted troth!
'Tis dead, dead that they both lie;
The grave holds them fast;
For her form sleeps in the cold mold,
And his heart in the ashen Past."

In the London "New Witness" a pointed reminder of those who have made the supreme sacrifice in the war is sung with such distinction as to entitle it to a special place in the great mass of verse on the same subject.

PEACE DAY
By W. R. Titterton.

Let us remember, we whose spirits have met,
And hearts, and hands have met, whose loud-mouthed, gay
Hosannahs made a Roman holiday,
Whose casual bunting flutters idly yet;
With pride and love greater than our regret
Let us remember those brave shards of clay...
Their faces turned from us for ever?--nay!
They shall remember us, though we forget.

Trumpet, and tumult, and the pride of life
Spun to a whirlpool in the city's ways!
White piteous face of mother, child, and wife!
That vision passes; but this vision stays
To shame our glory, stab us like a knife
If we forget who gave us length of days.

These direct and vivid lines entitled "Revelation," in "Contemporary Verse" (Philadelphia), present in epigrammatic form the universal comedy of lost illusions.

REVELATION
By Louise Townsend Nicholl

Youth slipt off me like a garment,
Fell away and left me free--
(Billowing cloak of many colors,
Youth was beautiful to see!)

Then slipt weight from off my shoulders--
(Strange how heavy dreams may be!)--
And a trouble from my spirit,
Bruised and sore with honesty.

Then was torn the rainbow veiling
From my eyes that I might see.
Now I stand aghast, ecstatic,
Reaching for Reality.

Vigor and ease characterize stanzas in "The Monthly Chapbook," London, which are addressed as a hymn of praise to the sun. Very felicitous is the author's contrast of scenes on which the sun shines in the short space from day to night.

TO THE SUN
By John Alford

Glory, glory to the sun
Who spends his being
Caring not what he shines upon
Nor for whose seeing.

In the furrow swells the wheat
And the chestnut leaf respires
Quickened to life by the heat
Of his innocent fires.

Small thanks the farmer allows,
Turning his bay,
But watches with reckoning brows
The fall of the day.

Clouds flame in the upper air;
The fields slip to the night;
But the rugged horsemen of Thibet stir
To a finger of light.

They wrap their skins about
And spear in hand
Round up their flocks and shout
And scour the land.

EDUCATION - IN - AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and*
especially designed for School use

UKRAINIANS IN AMERICA

A LARGE ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION -- Among European countries that entered on a new era of existence through the dissolutions of the World War is Ukraine; and of its nationals more than 1,000,000, approximately, are inhabitants of the United States. Most of them have come from East Galicia, the part of Ukraine formerly subject to the late Austro-Hungarian Empire. Only about 15% of the total number of Ukrainians in this country are from Western Russian Ukraine. The principal distinction between the two kinds of Ukrainians lies in religious affiliation and educational advancement. The Ukrainians from East Galicia are Greek Catholics; those from the Russian Ukraine are members of the Russian Orthodox Church. The latter, under the Czarist regime, were held in thrall to the Russian language, ideas and education. They were practically all of the peasant class. The Austrian Government was more liberal with the result that East Galicia became the seat of Ukrainian culture.

WHERE THEY ARE SETTLED -- The largest proportion of our Ukrainian population is settled in the Eastern and Middle Western sections of the country. They are most thickly congregated in Pennsylvania, New York, the lower New England States, in Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, and Missouri. As farmers they are fairly numerous in North Dakota and Minnesota. There are small agricultural colonies of Ukrainians in California, and in Oregon, some colonies employed in the lumber industry. In the Eastern and Middle Western States the Ukrainians are employed in steel mills, coal and iron mines. They are mostly factory workers in the New England States. It is to be noted, moreover, that in the greater towns and cities many Ukrainians are carpenters, cabinet makers and furriers. Also in the big cities not a few are workers in hotels and restaurants. Some also are shopkeepers and tradesmen. They have co-operative stores in Connecticut and in Pennsylvania. There are more Ukrainians in the Keystone State than in any other. In one town a Ukrainian bank, established two years ago, holds today $1,000,000 in deposits. In another, Northampton, there is a population of 12,000 of which about 70% is Ukrainian. They work in cement mills. Among cities New York is credited with the two largest Ukrainian colonies, one of which is settled on the East Side from Second to Sixth Street and the other, also on the East Side, but in the vicinity of 72nd Street. In the latter neighborhood there is also a colony of Czecho-Slovaks. Ukrainains are to be met in considerable number also in Williamsburg and the Bronx, in Greater New York, and in Jersey City and Newark, New Jersey. There is a notable Ukrainian population in Scranton and in Harrisburg, Pa., while in Pittsburg and its environs the Ukrainian population is estimated at 80,000.

TIDAL FLOW OF IMMIGRATION -- About twenty years ago the Ukrainians began to come to this country in great numbers, which increased until they were landing here at the estimated rate of 100,000 per year. The outbreak of war in 1914 resulted in the stoppage of their immigration. The great majority of the Ukrainian immigrants were men, ranging from early manhood to the forties. Ukrainian women immigrants usually entered domestic service or became workers in hotels and textile mills. Because of the great number of Ukrainian men here their opportunity of marriage was at hand and as soon as they were married they settled down to the career of *homemaking* - as the mothers of American homes. Their children receive their education in our public schools and it happens more often than not, especially in larger centres, that these children of Ukrainian descent grow up with only a fractional knowledge of the Ukrainian tongue. The Ukrainians maintain private schools in some sections where the language and literature of Ukraine are taught in night classes. These born American citizens naturally abide in this country. In the American forces during the war there were 30,000 men of Ukrainian descent. As an extremely thrifty and prosperous race, in whatever calling, the Ukrainians were among the heaviest buyers of Liberty Bonds in the class of foreign nationals. Also the Ukrainians were the only foreign nation which insisted that the purchaser of bonds must make a cash payment at the time of purchase.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE UKRAINIANS -- Among notable organizations of the Ukrainians are their gymnastic societies called "Sich", of which there are 300 branches in the United States. Then there are many benevolent societies, of which the foremost is the Ukrainian National Association, with headquarters in Jersey City. It has 500 branches. In Philadelphia is the headquarters of another benevolent society which has 200 branches. Religiously considered in the United States the great mass of Ukrainians are Greek Catholics, and have more than 100 churches here. Some Ukrainians have become Protestants in this country and are mainly affiliated with the Presbyterian denomination. They have seven churches variously distributed. There are about a dozen Ukrainian newspapers which are mostly of tri-weekly issue. Their chief social and educational medium is the Ukrainian National Committee, whose purpose is to instruct the Ukrainians in the ideals, institutions and history of the United States, while it also keeps them informed about the conditions and progress of the land of their forebears. This organization, founded on Armistice Day, is a patriotic outgrowth of the Liberty Loan Campaigns and it has 180 local chapters which represent more than 1,000 local societies.

UKRAINIANS IN CANADA -- In Canada there are 500,000 Ukrainians who are prosperous farmers in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta. Whole sections in these provinces are so thoroughly Ukrainian that the Canadian Government has provided bi-lingual schools. The Ukrainians have more than 200 churches here and one priest in some cases conducts the services in several churches. There are about 10 Ukrainian newspapers in Canada. In Winnipeg, Manitoba, there are about 40,000 Ukrainians who live mainly in one district that is regarded as the Ukrainian district. In the large Eastern cities, as for instance Montreal and Toronto, there is a limited Ukrainian population. In the Canadian overseas forces there were 20,000 Ukrainians. A curious instance of intimacy between nations, which became such an every-day matter among the Allies, is found in the Canadian bi-lingual schools in Ukrainian districts. Here the Canadian boys and girls learn with their lessons the folk songs of Ukraine, which are described as being of great variety and beauty.

LAFAYETTE

We are pleased to announce the following personnel:

C. W. NASH	*President*
JAMES J. STORROW	*Chairman*
D. MCCALL WHITE,	*Vice President*
E. C. HOWARD	*Vice President*
M. J. MOORE,	*Secretary-Treasurer*

LAFAYETTE MOTORS COMPANY
at *Mars Hill*, INDIANAPOLIS

WORLD-WIDE TRADE FACTS

PRODUCTION OF CEREALS IN 1919

(Preliminary estimates, compiled from official reports and from reports of the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy)

WHEAT.

Country.	Preliminary 1919	Final 1918
	Bushels	Bushels
United States	918,471,000	917,100,000
British India	278,021,000	379,829,000
Canada	199,240,000	189,075,000
Italy	154,000,000	176,368,000
Spain	133,939,000	135,709,000
Japan	29,800,000	32,923,000
Tunis	6,600,000	8,451,000
Total	1,720,071,000	1,839,455,000
Decrease in 1919, as compared with 1918 (Absolute)	119,384,000	
Per cent	6.4	

BARLEY

Country	Preliminary 1919	Final 1918
	Bushels	Bushels
United States	198,298,000	256,375,000
Japan	91,400,000	82,650,000
Spain	79,432,000	90,496,000
Canada	65,584,000	77,287,000
Algeria	31,700,000	60,742,000
Italy	7,800,000	9,186,000
Scotland	5,970,000	5,587,000
Tunis	5,500,000	9,186,000
Total	485,684,000	591,509,000
Decrease in 1919 compared with 1918		
Absolute	105,825,000	
Per cent	17.9	

OATS

Country.	Preliminary 1919	Final 1918
	Bushels	Bushels
United States	1,219,521,000	1,538,359,000
Japan	9,600,000	12,243,000
Spain	28,814,000	30,474,000
Canada	381,359,000	426,312,000
Algeria	9,600,000	22,914,000
Italy	31,000,000	41,336,000
Scotland	46,800,000	53,284,000
Tunis	3,445,000	3,858,000
Total	1,730,139,000	2,128,780,000
Decrease in 1919 compared with 1918		
Absolute	398,641,000	
Per cent	18.7	

EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR

Exports of wheat and flour in July and August as reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce and the loadings of wheat and flour from September 1st, to 26th amount to 41,607,000 bushels of wheat and 4,219,000 barrels of flour, making a total equal to 60,591,000 bushels compared with 39,221,000 bushels of wheat and 4,641,000 barrels of flour last year, September figures being prorated to September 26th, making a total equal to 60,107,000 bushels. Last year's official figures are supplemented by the army and Red Cross shipments.

THE CUBAN SUGAR CROP OF 1918-1919

The Acting Trade Commissioner at Havana, Cuba, writes as follows:

The Cuban sugar crop of 1918-1919 is the largest that has ever been produced on the island. On September first the total receipts at the different seaports of the island had reached 3,675,640 tons. With four mills still grinding and considerable quantities yet stored at the different mills, it is expected the total will reach 4,000,000 tons. Of this amount 2,808,315 tons have already been exported. The following table will show to what countries these exports have been made;

		1918 - 1919 Total to Sept. 1, 1919.	1917 - 1918 Total to Sept. 1, 1918
United States..........	tons	2,200,094	1,809,237
Canada..................	"	32,587	7,029
United Kingdom.........	"	418,566	718,890
France..................	"	132,982	18,230
Spain...................	"	7,952	24,347
Other European Countries	"	15,869	-----
Mexico..................	"	282	15,370
South America..........	"	----	550
		2,808,332	2,593,653

IRON PRODUCTION IN LORRAINE

Some interesting figures have been published by Capital Witzig, who is in charge of the Forges de Lorraine, concerning the iron output of the liberated province. In 1871 there were only 38 little furnaces that produced annually 200,000 tons of cast iron and no steel, the trouble being that the phosphorous deposit in the Briey basin made the metal unsuitable for steel. It was not until the Thomas process was invented in 1883 that steel could be produced in large quantities. His aim in publishing the figures is to emphasise how enormously important the recovery of Lorraine by France will be from a metallurgical standpoint.

IRON YIELD OF ANNEXED LORRAINE 1883-1918 INCLUSIVE

	Cast-Iron Tons	Steel Tons	Total Tons
1883..........	250,778..........	20,314..........	271,092
1885..........	321,193..........	63,140..........	384,333
1890..........	543,922..........	128,486..........	672,408
1895..........	751,367..........	201,639..........	953,006
1900........	1,141,112..........	391,893........	1,533,005
1905........	1,966,247........	1,167,277........	3,133,524
1910........	2,405,340	1,597,429........	3,902,769
1913........	3,461,546	2,263,426	5,724,972
	--------------	--------------	
1914........	2,724,444........	1,870,012........	4,594,450
1915........	1,720,681........	1,008,017........	2,728,698
1916........	1,917,938........	1,401,892........	3,319,830
1917........	1,824,200........	1,558,453........	3,482,653
1918........	1,443,086........	1,363,847........	2,806,933

(London Economist, Sept. 6, 1919.)

Mileage you get as a matter of course from 'Nobby Cords'

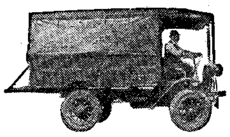
But it isn't mileage *alone* that counts. Nor is it the great economies made possible by these pioneer pneumatic truck tires.

Take for instance, the four trucks shown on this page. In delivery of bottles, the prime requisite is protection of the load—*elimination of breakages.* In passenger bus work it is ease of riding. In the delivery of newspapers—*speed.* In hauling mountain freight—*strength and dependability.*

The fact that 'Nobby Cords' combine mileage and economy of operation with these other essentials is directly responsible for the popularity of these big tires in all sections of the country.

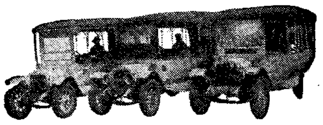
'Nobby Cords' keep the truck on the road and out of the repair shop—they relieve shock and strain—prolong truck life—lessen depreciation—prevent breakages—increase operating radius of the truck—save gas and oil—add to the comfort of the driver.

For passenger cars—'Royal Cord', 'Nobby', 'Chain', 'Usco' and 'Plain'. Also tires for cycles, airplanes and solid tires for trucks



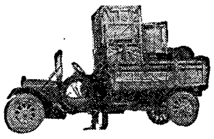
'Nobby Cords' on our Autocar have given over 24,000 miles, and are still in good condition. Have never had a puncture—enable us to make speed from twenty-five to thirty-five miles per hour, and an average of ten to eleven miles on gallon of gasoline.

Street Gingerale Company
Baltimore, Md.



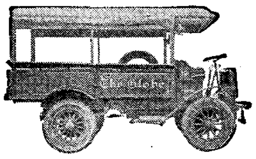
The 'Nobby Cords' on front wheels of first White bus have gone 36,000 miles—those on bus No. 2,—22,000 and the ones on bus No. 3,—14,000 miles.

White Line Transportation Co
Birmingham, Ala.
(signed) J. A. Probst, Prop



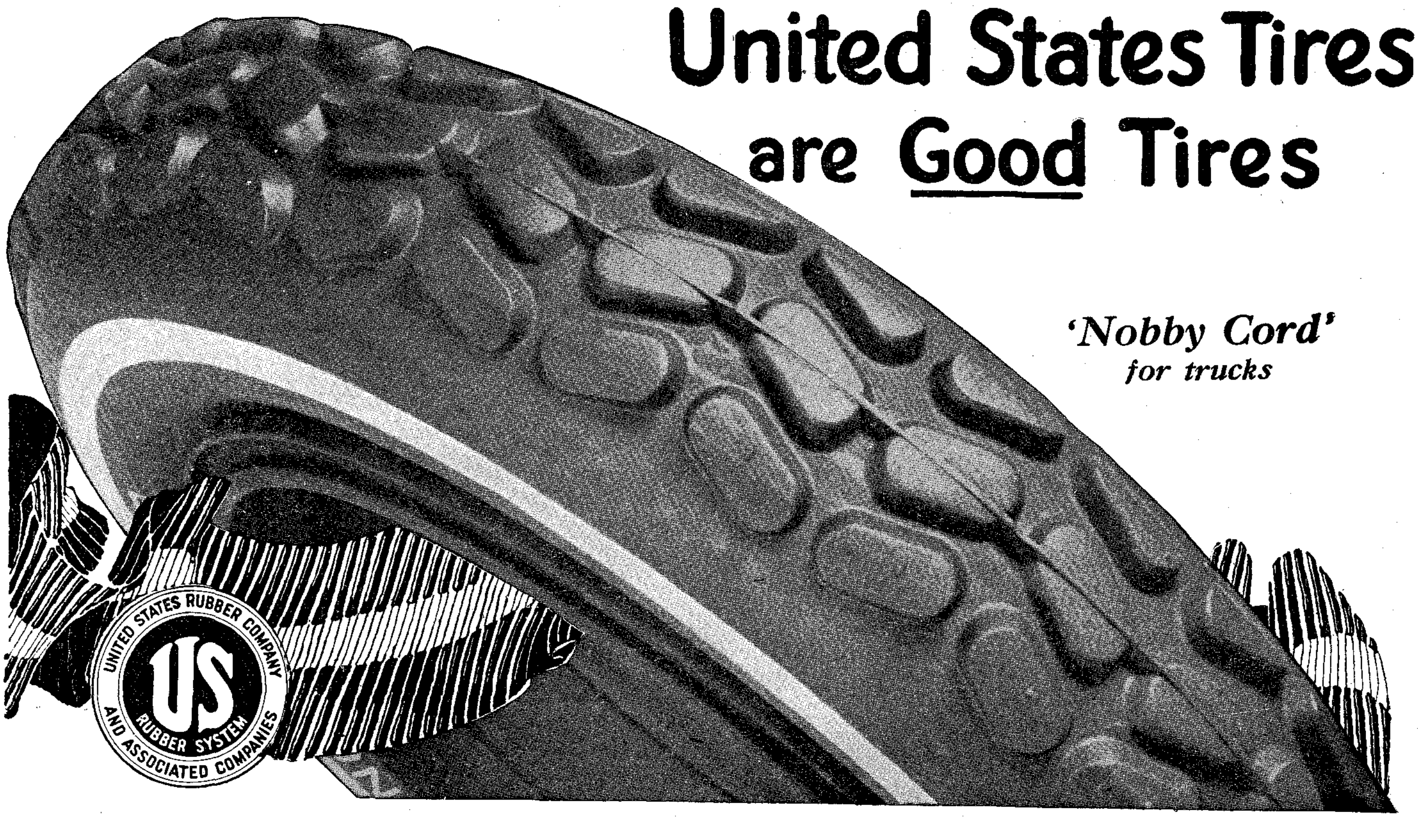
. . . 11,642 miles to date—going strong—and look good for several months more . . . Freighting average loads of 6500 pounds through mountains on White truck.

Hickox Transfer Co., Boulder, Cal.
(signed) Bert Green



The mileage on "The Globe" car was 15,821. The other tires look much better and we expect them to go over 20,000 miles.

Interborough News Company, New York
(signed) R. B. Arthur, Supt



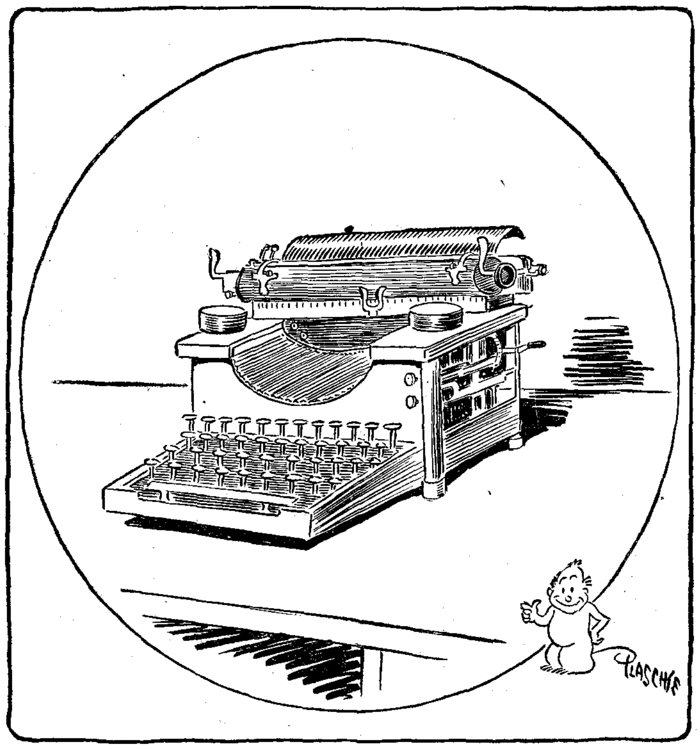
United States Tires are Good Tires

'Nobby Cord'
for trucks

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

ALL ABOUT PRINTING A LA TYPEWRITER

IF ALL THE EARS OF ALL THE FOLKS connected with "The Digest" didn't begin to burn and tingle right after the appearance of that first typewritten issue, there's nothing in signs. For "we" were being talked about at a rate surprizing even in these days of large and talk-inspiring matters. Some 350 newspaper editorials and special articles dealing with our accomplishment have already reached the office, not to mention a pleasing flood of congratulatory letters and telegrams. We find our introduction of periodical printing "a la typewriter" called "revolutionary," "astounding," "full of resourcefulness and energy," "an epochal achievement," " surmounting the apparently insurmountable," and "a record effort" that "may mark a new era." However, examining the available comment in that impersonal and judicial manner for which we humbly strive, we find a rift or two in the congratulatory lute played by the public press. No one says that our periodical pulchritude, so to speak, is improved by the change. We may be good, the general verdict appears to run, but we are not stunningly beautiful. The New York "Evening Sun", for instance, in the midst of an editorial otherwise most pleasing to our vanity, inserts the cruel reservation: "Though lacking the beauty of the original types." "It is not quite so easy to read," admits the Kansas City "Times", with an air of regret almost painful. The New York "Call", on the other hand, frankly rejoices in our alleged infirmities, but the "Call" is known to be on the side of the vacationing printers, has a tendency toward Bolshevism and battery, and never was accepted as an authority on aesthetics, anyway. Our lack of beauty, we gather from the "Call's" editorial depends on "indigestion." At least it announces, under the heading of "Revolutionary Indigestion":



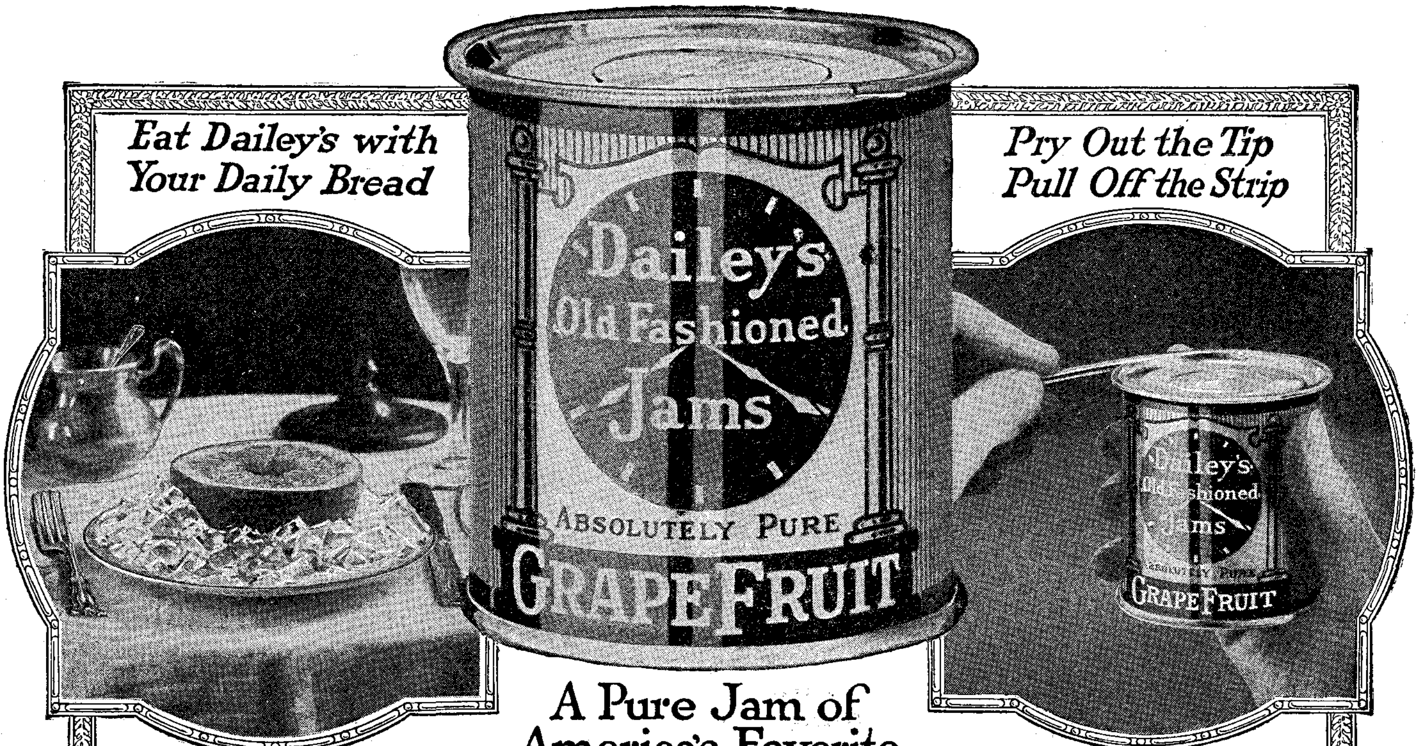
THE LATEST THING IN "VACATION" NECESSITIES
---Plaschke in the Louisville "Times".

> "'THE LITERARY DIGEST' is going into the 'revolutionary' business....From the difficulty we had in reading this number we would describe is as 'a counter-revolution,' a going backward in place of going forward---a candle in place of an electric light."

Although admitting that the "Call" has a well-established reputation as an authority on "revolutionary" matters, we are able to cite at least a hundred other fairish authorities who assure us that THE DIGEST revolution is, looks aside, in a promising direction. Even on the side of appearances, at least a dozen commentators, north, east, south and west, assure us that our pages are just as easy to read as ever. Several say that we remind them of new-fangled poetry, but are somewhat more Digestible. However, all this talk about our personal appearance is founded on that first hurried issue of October 18. We feel that we have been growing in grace ever since, and we have inside information from the mechanical department that the issue in which this write-up appears will be the very next thing to positively handsome. Anyway, we are reminded that the first electric light, to the present fully developed descendant of which the "Call" unkindly compares our first venture in typewriter-printing, not only was not notable for its appearance, but "burned out" in less than forty hours. It is as a beginning, rather than as an accomplishment, that most commentators view THE DIGEST'S experiment.

By way of graphic comment on the innovation several enterprising newspapers, including the San Francisco "Chronicle," the Louisville "Times," the St. Paul "News," the Rochester "Times-Union," the Brooklyn "Eagle," the Helena "Independent," the San Francisco "Bulletin," the New York "Tribune," the Duluth "News-Tribune," the Elmira, N. Y. "Advertiser," the Boston "Globe," the Detroit "News," the Indianapolis "Star,"

(Continued on Page 47.)


Eat Dailey's with Your Daily Bread
Pry Out the Tip Pull Off the Strip
Dailey's Old Fashioned Jams
Absolutely Pure
GRAPEFRUIT

A Pure Jam of America's Favorite Breakfast Fruit

If you like real marmalade, you will know a lot of ways to use Dailey's Grapefruit Jam the moment you have tasted it. Its tang and zestful flavor will make you want to use it at many weekly meals. Marmalade is as correct for other meals as for breakfast and afternoon tea.

Like all the eleven delicious varieties of Dailey's Old Fashioned Jams, Dailey's Grapefruit is made only of selected fruit and cane sugar. It is absolutely pure. That means it contains no preservative but sugar and also that the flavor of the pure fruit is not altered by the use of an apple base or any other adulterant.

The Dailey idea is to make the best possible jam but not to pack it expensively. The blue-and-white container is the most inexpensive yet most modern and sanitary kind of a package for jam. With its Dailey clock, it is telling housewives from grocers' shelves all over the country that the time has come when eating good jam no longer means paying for costly containers. And—cluttering home with crocks, glasses and jars.

Dailey's Jams cost less than homemade jams even if you don't count your own time over the hot range. You can afford to serve Dailey's daily.

Ask your soldier what he liked best in that "embarkation stocking" at Brest. He knows Dailey's Jams (in the old green-and-gold can). Millions of cans were bought and distributed during the War by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K of C., U. S. Army and the English French and Belgian Governments.

ELEVEN DIFFERENT VARIETIES

Grapefruit
Raspberry
Strawberry
Cherry
Orange
Grape
Apricot
Peach
Plum
Cranberry
Loganberry

Introductory Offer

If your grocer is not yet selling Dailey's Jams, fill in the coupon and mail it to us, enclosing $1.00 and we will send you six (6) varieties of Dailey's prepaid. Fill in lines plainly

DAILEY and COMPANY
INCORPORATED
BROCKPORT, N. Y

DAILEY AND COMPANY, Inc.
Brockport, New York

For $1. enclosed, send me six full size cans of Jams.

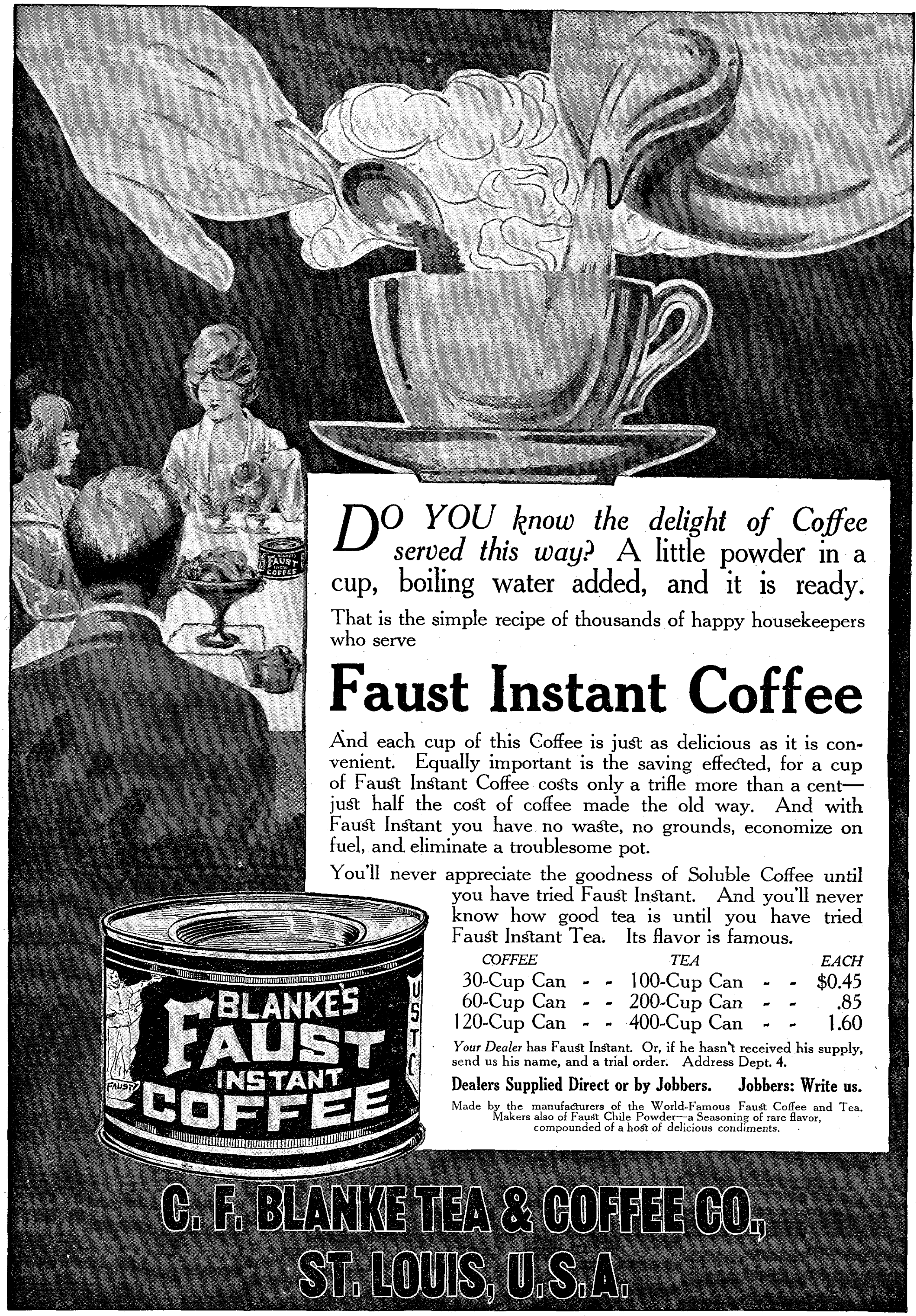
Your Name________________

Street Address________________

City__________ State__________

Grocer's Name________________

Address________________



DO YOU know the delight of Coffee served this way? A little powder in a cup, boiling water added, and it is ready.

That is the simple recipe of thousands of happy housekeepers who serve

Faust Instant Coffee

And each cup of this Coffee is just as delicious as it is convenient. Equally important is the saving effected, for a cup of Faust Instant Coffee costs only a trifle more than a cent—just half the cost of coffee made the old way. And with Faust Instant you have no waste, no grounds, economize on fuel, and eliminate a troublesome pot.

You'll never appreciate the goodness of Soluble Coffee until you have tried Faust Instant. And you'll never know how good tea is until you have tried Faust Instant Tea. Its flavor is famous.

COFFEE	*TEA*	*EACH*
30-Cup Can - -	100-Cup Can - -	$0.45
60-Cup Can - -	200-Cup Can - -	.85
120-Cup Can - -	400-Cup Can - -	1.60

Your Dealer has Faust Instant. Or, if he hasn't received his supply, send us his name, and a trial order. Address Dept. 4.

Dealers Supplied Direct or by Jobbers. Jobbers: Write us.

Made by the manufacturers of the World-Famous Faust Coffee and Tea. Makers also of Faust Chile Powder—a Seasoning of rare flavor, compounded of a host of delicious condiments.

C. F. BLANKE TEA & COFFEE CO.,
ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

and the New York "Times," reproduce either pages of THE DIGEST, or similar typewritten "copy" set up in their own offices, to show the present state of "callitypy," as the new method is called. The New York "Times," in a detailed and authoritative article by Burt M. McConnell, comments in a manner typical, by and large, of some hundreds of its contemporaries:

"In the opinion of experienced printers and magazine publishers, the whole future of magazine publication may be revolutionized by the elimination of what has hitherto been its costliest operation -- the typesetting. Proofreaders are also dispensed with by the new method, which is practically the same photo-engraving process as that by which full-page magazine advertisements and fac-simile letters are made, except that no type is set, photographs of typewritten copy being made, and photo-engravings made of each page, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

"Callitypy, according to the dictionary, is the name of the new method adopted by THE DIGEST. The name is newer than the method, and means 'beautiful type.' A more comprehensive definition would be 'the art of typewriting in such manner that the product can be used for printing purposes through line-engraving processes.' Only nine hours are required from the time the copy leaves the editorial room until it is delivered to the printer ready to print."

Somewhat varying accounts of this process as employed by THE DIGEST have been given by different newspapers, one editorial writer even crediting the "editors" with the typewriting of the copy that appears, photographed and stereotyped, in the magazine. If this editorial writer knows any editor who can typwrite copy like that, something ought to be done about it. An official report by THE DIGEST'S mechanical department on callitypy a la DIGEST is presented herewith:

"The editor's manuscript is typewritten on a typewriter, equipped with 10-point type, to a width of 5 inches, using a black carbon ribbon, which gives a clear impression, instead of the blurred appearance which comes from using a regular inked ribbon. After the typewritten copy has been gone over by the editors for errors and changes it is rewritten, and in rewriting it the operator takes particular pains to get the alignment straight. We were not able to do much of this in the first or second issues, because the time was so short, but now that we have adjusted matters we find that this rewriting of the copy can be done without much trouble, and quite a satisfactory result is achieved as far as the alignment is concerned. When the typewritten copy is finished it is handed to the Art Department for making up into pages. For this purpose it is pasted on sheets of cardboard of uniform size, on which the enlarged size of the page has previously been drawn. The headings are prepared in regular type style by an ingenious automatic process, and the Art Department pastes the heading over the article, and in case the article is too long for the space allotted, part of it has to be re-edited and rewritten in order to make it fit. When the page is finally finished it is sent to the engravers, where a zinc etching is made, and the column width is photographically reduced from 5 inches to 3 1/2 inches, and from this zinc etching the electrotypes are cast, as usual, and are placed on our rotary presses for printing.

"The Ad. pages were not photographed, as we had a lot of these on hand, on account of the size of previous issues having to be cut down, and we have also notified our advertisers to kindly have the advertising pages made up out of town and delivered to us in electrotype form, and from these we cast our regular printing plates."

The story of the discovery, or re-discovery of the process -- for, as is the case with practically every successful invention, there were several "discoveries" -- is told by the "Times," beginning with the sudden decision of the New York printers to take a mass vacation:

"It was at this stage that Joseph Gantz, President of the Publishers' Printing Company, which prints THE DIGEST, and one of his assistants put on their thinking caps and walked over to the editorial rooms of the magazine to tell the publisher, Robert J. Cuddihy, that his compositors had gone on 'vacation' and that the magazine would have either to suspend as the others had done or adopt a hare-brained idea that had been pigeonholed in the brain of each printer for years. In fact, each had thought the scheme so preposterous that they had almost forgotten it. Neither makes any claim that he invented the process, but they are entitled to the credit for having applied the idea to magazine publication for the first time. Neither do they know who the inventor is, and so far he has not publicly revealed himself; but they say that in 1905 the Galvanotype Engraving Company advertised that 'We are prepared to furnish callitypic blocks for the printing of daily, weekly, or monthly periodicals, in any size of type, in any size or proportion of page or column, and in any language.' So far as known, this is the first advertisement of the sort ever to appear.

"It has also been learned that articles appeared at least a dozen years ago in the 'Scientific American' describing in detail the callitypic method of printing; and editorials and articles afterward appeared in The New York 'World,' 'Printers' Ink,' and 'The Fourth Estate' on the subject. But there was no real reason in those days for trying a doubtful experiment when type could be set in the good old way, and nothing ever came of the method. With THE DIGEST, however, it was necessary immediately to find a way out, and this seemed to be not only the best way out of the difficulty, but the only way.

"The matter of expense was not brought up either at the conference or during the printing of the magazine, but now that the issue is on the news stands, it has been found that the cost of production slightly exceeds that of the old method. The publishers, however, expect to gradually reduce this item in coming numbers, and to change the spacing of the lines and letters so as to improve the appearance of the magazine in general and make easier its reading. Several minor improvments, such as placing large initials at the beginning of articles, are also provided for, and several typewriter companies are carrying out experiments of their own looking toward the adaptation of their particular type of machine for this new method of printing."

Several instances of the use of callitypy, though never on a large scale, have been reported since THE DIGEST'S first callitypic appearance. A Chicago paper printed a page by this method over twenty years ago, when a typesetters' strike was threatened. Prof. O. M. Washburn of the University of California, as reported by the San Francisco "Chronicle," used the process for printing 100 copies of a booklet in 1917 The Long Island "Star" and several other newspapers used the method as an emergency measure. The most recent instance previous to THE DIGEST'S wholesale adop-

(Continued on Page 50.)

3,000 Ton Brick Structure Hauled Across City Block by Wagner, Quality Motors

The moving of a 3,000-ton structure, intact, for a distance of 450 feet — the full length of a city block and across a street — establishes for Wagner, Quality Motors a noteworthy precedent.

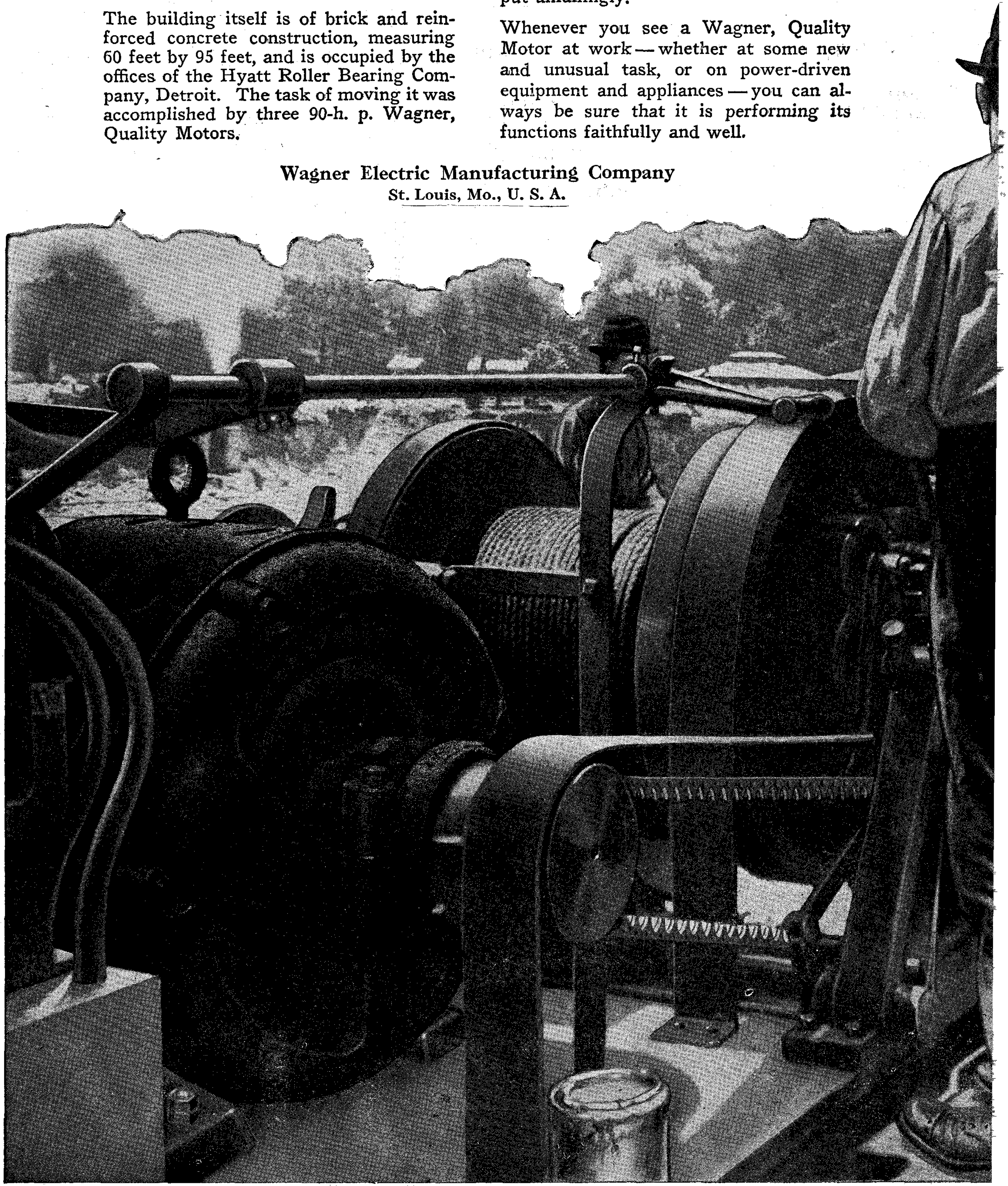
The recent utilization of electrical power for such a purpose is the only instance of its kind on record.

The building itself is of brick and reinforced concrete construction, measuring 60 feet by 95 feet, and is occupied by the offices of the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Detroit. The task of moving it was accomplished by three 90-h. p. Wagner, Quality Motors.

This unusual achievement in the electrical field affords but another instance of the ability of Wagner, Quality Motors to meet the requirements of the task in hand. Every Wagner, Quality Motor is built on the made-to-order principle, insuring the delivery of its prescribed output unfailingly.

Whenever you see a Wagner, Quality Motor at work — whether at some new and unusual task, or on power-driven equipment and appliances — you can always be sure that it is performing its functions faithfully and well.

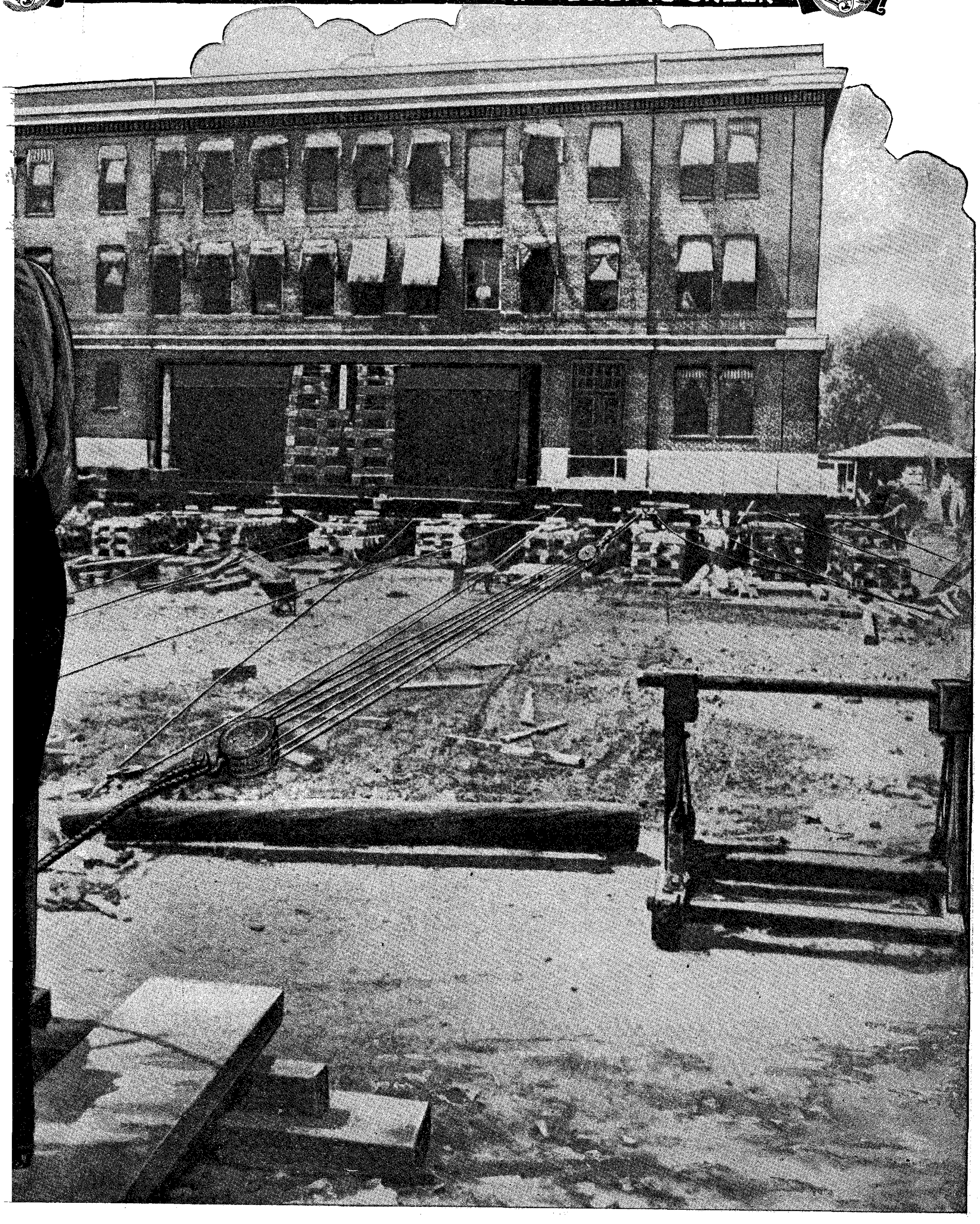
Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company
St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.



Wagner, Quality

MOTORS GENERATORS RECTIFIERS TRANSFORMERS AUTOMOBILE STARTERS

ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT THAT IS BUILT TO ORDER



tion of the plan, is mentioned in this editorial from the Watertown, N. Y., "Times.":

"We are not to jump at a single bound into a new system of printing that hurls type into the discard. It is unreasonable to think for a moment that such a revolutionary thing can be accomplished in so short a time. However, the 'Digest' plan is not without its great possibilities, even in newspaper printing. Some months ago the Albany 'Knickerbocker-Press' was confronted by some labor trouble which left them without typesetters. They adopted a plan of photographing typewritten matter in making a large plate from which the matrix was drawn. The experiment presented an easily read part page that at the time was said to have given evidence of the possibilities in way of development which it held."

As for the possibilities of the method, "The full significance of printing without types is just beginning to dawn on people," says the South Bend, Indiana, "Tribune." "The October 18 issue of THE DIGEST may be a strange-appearing document," admits the New York "Tribune," "but it has an interest that goes beyond the usual limit of timely articles, entertaining cartoons, and ready wit It is the first magazine ever published in America by photography and set up on the typewriter." According to the Scranton, Pennsylvania, "Republican": "THE LITERARY DIGEST has set the pace in what may prove a revolution in printing. It has broken new ground, scored a great stroke of enterprise, and furnished fresh proof that American ingenuity is equal to any emergency." Mention of the matter was made in the halls of Congress, and a report of THE DIGEST'S achievement now reposes in that great cubiculum where few sleepers ever awake, "The Congressional Record." But any even fairly complete list of the honors and enthusiasms evoked throughout the country would leave us no room for such a genial and all-around consideration of the subject as is given in this little article by Frank Willis Barnett in the Birmingham, Alabama, "Age-Herald":

"A curious opposition by the workers to machinery has dogged the steps of every invention, for it has been held that it increased the grip of the capitalist class on labor. I will not go into the question here, but will merely recall how the printers fought the introduction of linotypes into the printing trade.

* * *

"It seems a bit strange that within the hour I accidentally ran across an old friend at the Birmingham Trust and Savings company, who was intimately connected with the inventor and the negotiations which led to linotypes being installed in one of the great dailies in New York. He was at that time the head of the composing room of the 'Tribune.'

* * *

"It seems that he got in on the ground floor and got a block of the stock which wasn't being snapped up very fast in spite of the fact that Whitelaw Reid was very much interested in the success of the enterprise. He it was who went to Baltimore and brought back with him the first slug to show to the great Scotch editor who on looking at it said: 'A line of type,' and hence the name -- linotype.

* * *

"It was with the thought of all he had told me about the old days that I went straight to a newstand and bought a copy of the 'Literary Digest.' Now, while I have been in and around printshops and newspapers for more than a quarter of a century, and have seen such marvelous transformations take place to prepare for almost anything, yet I admit I was surprised at the sheet held in my hand and do not fully understand how it was gotten out without the help of the typesetters.

* * *

"I remember the old days when Saturday night brought a drove of hobo printers ready to get some hand work. It was a motley crew. I can recall when the cuts appearing in the paper were etched in a very crude and simple way. Any one with the story of the Hawes trial as it appeared in the 'Age-Herald' can glimpse what I am talking about. The likenesses were a bit remote, and made all look youngish.

* * *

"I have grown up with the commercial engraving business, and am perfectly familiar with the way electros are made from photographs and drawings. The things they are now doing in the various branches of the engraving industry is lifting it out of the region of business into that of art.

* * *

"I have seen presses from the old Washington hand ones to the latest thing which has been installed, and what the modern presses in the great dailies turn out is almost unbelievable. I remember how I used to go and watch the big ones of the New York 'World' when I lived in New York, and I do not think I ever passed Herald Square without stopping to see the 'Herald's' at work. I recall how my older brother, John, came home when I was a boy and told of the great press he had seen of the Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

* * *

"Now I am wondering if press work has really reached that stage that the covers of the Literary Digest along with the advertisements went through the same process as the body of the sheet? For the picture of Roosevelt on the front cover page is more like a portrait than a print.

* * *

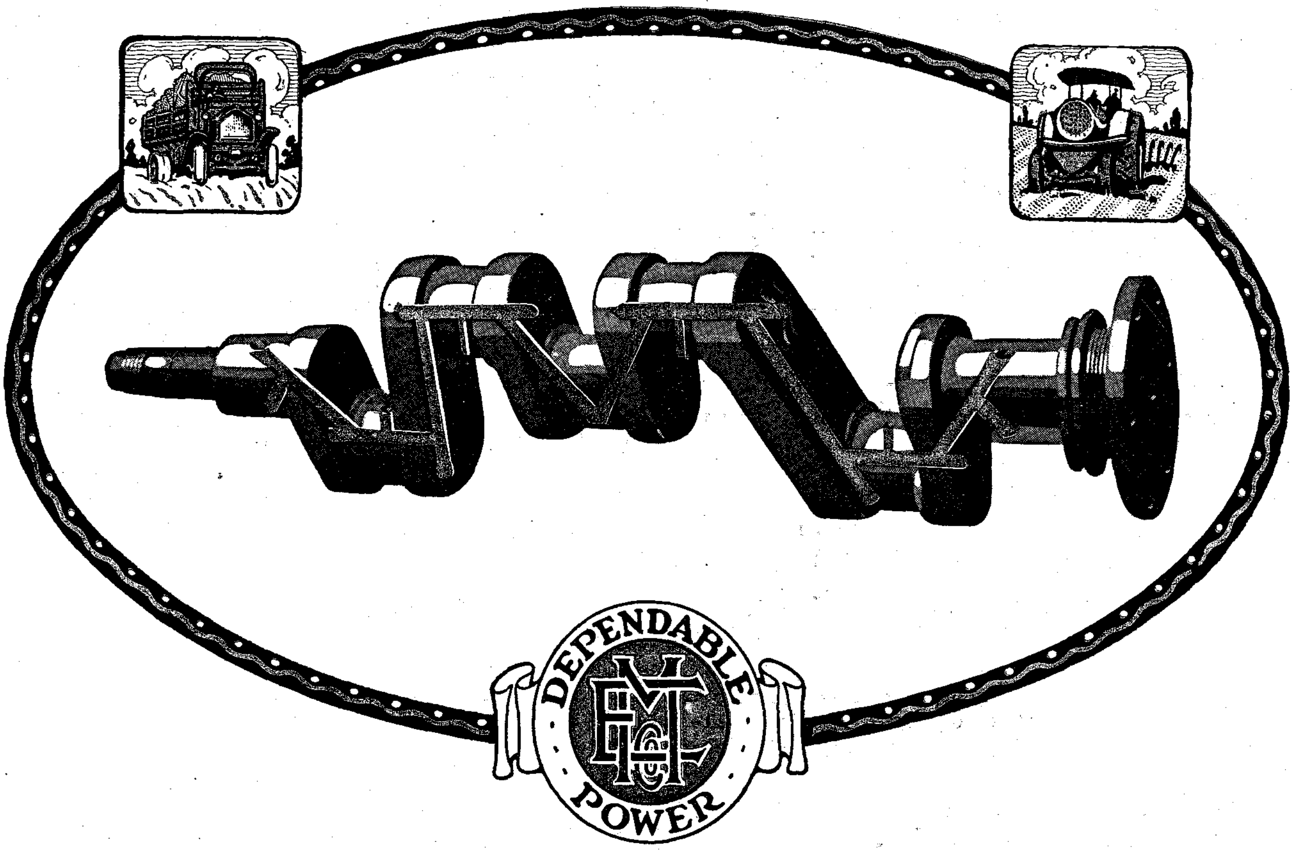
"If you haven't yet bought a copy I advise you to get one and file it away for one day it will be a valuable and interesting relic, the first national weekly or as to that any paper ever gotten out through the mere aid of typewriters and photography. It speaks well for the speed and accuracy of the typewriters that they have been brought to such a stage of efficiency."

Some authorities, who are perhaps warrantably confused by the printing situation in New York City, view THE DIGEST'S new typography as a strike-breaking expedient. The Syracuse "Post-Standard" explains for us: "As the strike of the printers was unauthorized, it did not have the sympathy of photoengravers, stereotypers, and pressmen, who co-operated with the publishers in getting out the issue." Technically, of course, there is no strike, merely a "mass vacation" on the part of the printers. A curious light is shed on the mix-up by the experience of one large New York publisher who accepted the terms of the vacationing printers. When the printers came back, the photoengravers and stereotypers went out. Thus that firm had to face a real strike, in place of a "mass vacation," and its last state was somewhat worse than its first. However, as the Wichita "Eagle" remarks:

"The whole movement to eliminate typesetters on magazines is interesting, not as a struggle between the employers and employed, but as an example of how circumstances may change completely the usual way of doing things."

MIDWEST

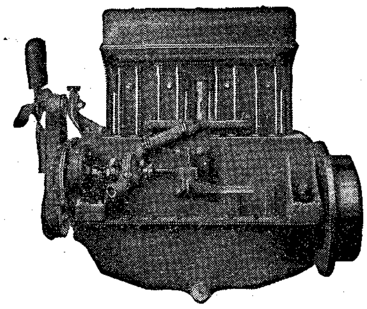
TRUCK *and* TRACTOR ENGINE



A 100% Truck and Tractor Engine—in no sense a readaption of previous types—embodying all that is good in past practice—incorporating certain obvious improvements found in no other heavy duty engine.

For example, the bearings are floated on a film of oil, assuring long life to the engine. By the peculiar correctness of the crankshaft oil vent drilling (illustrated above), oil is brought to bearings at the moment of *least* bearing pressure rather than at moment of greatest bearing pressure, as has been past practice.

The crankshaft measures *three inches in diameter* at bearings—an absolute insurance against whipping and disalignment. This same liberality of dimension is maintained proportionately throughout.



The famous Midwest "Dependable Power" nameplate, backed by fifty years of engine building experience, is your guarantee of sustained and satisfactory service in either truck or tractor.

Sizes 4½x6, 4x6, 4x5, 3½x5—all same general design.

For delivery dates and further information, address Sales Division A.

Midwest Engine Company
Indianapolis, U. S. A.

Dependable Power

"WILLIE KRAUSE" AND THE GERMAN MEGALOMANIA

DON'T FORGET WILLIE KRAUSE when you damn the strange mentality of the latter day Germans," advises Maximilian Harden, well known radical German editor, in a recent contribution to the New York "World". In his article, which is really a plea for leniency in behalf of his countrymen, Herr Harden discusses the training of the youth of his country which developed its militaristic spirit, Willie Krause being the name by which he designates the typical German boy, schooled from infancy in the idea that might makes right and that nothing is worth while but material advancement and the glory of the Fatherland. Willie's first toys, we are told, were wooden soldiers. Later, strutting around in helmet, guard coat, cavalry boots and with a shining sword, he played at parades, maneuvers and naval engagements. In school he learned long lists of names of battles and the dates they were fought, and he read endless accounts of the prowess of Prussian arms. Regard for humanity he was taught to look upon as a sign of weakness, and he learned that all governments except his own were degenerate, especially that of America, whose god, he was told, is the dollar. We read:

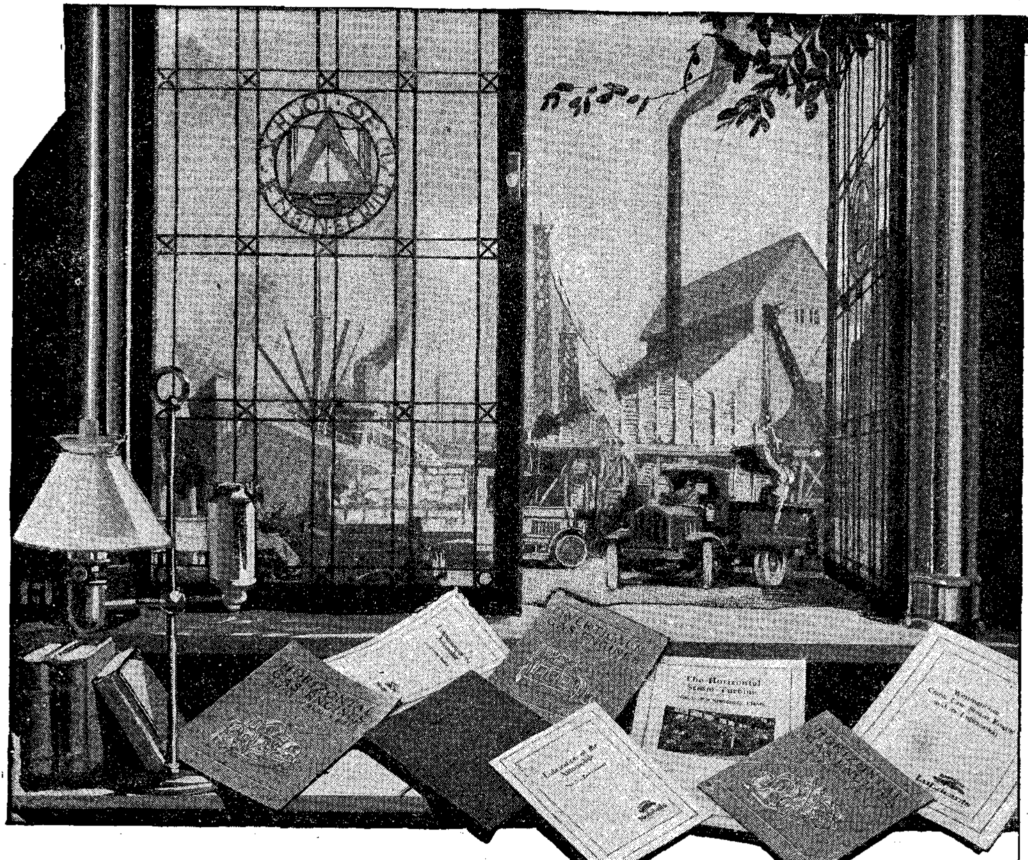
> "He has to learn a lot, because nobody knows what profession will be selected for him. Little Willie is crammed full of the classics and practical studies. Co-education, which brings girls and boys together, and the common public school, which, at least in the lower classes brings together the children of all social classes and castes, do not exist in Germany. Therefore the boy learns to know neither the feelings of the other sex nor of the great masses of the people. He is forbidden to discuss things with the maid servant because household discipline would suffer thereunder, and when he asks why the janitor's son, tho he has a bright mind, was only permitted to go to the 'people's school' and must now already go to work in a factory, he is told that he will not alter the divine order of things, and that instead of wasting his time in useless speculations he would do far better to strive to 'get ahead', so that he may not be a financial burden to his parents too long.
>
> "To be strong, to have courage, to 'get ahead,' to earn money, to achieve respect -- those are the goals which parents, relatives, teachers set up for his life. What is told him during the hour devoted to the study of religion sounds different. There humility, simplicity, honesty are praised, the nothingness of all heroism, warlike successes and earthly goods is preached. This teaching, however, has currency only for the next world; at most for Sundays and holidays. On such days one may be a Christian after the heart of Jesus. Anv one who would be a Christian on week-days, gentle, peaceful, sympathetic, not bent on gain, filled with brotherly love and ready to give the poor who begs for stockings his shoes to boot -- such a one would never get ahead and would have to fear that he would end his life in a garret. Between his lessons in religion and his other studies there isn't the slightest connection. And the whole spirit of his school is such, as if the old Teuton gods still reigned in heaven.
>
> "History plays a big part in his studies--what one calls history. Is there such a thing? Isn't it rather merely the vision of an individual temperament, or tradition, a confidential fable, passed on from generation to generation? Picture to yourselves how in the various countries the 'history' of the years 1914 to 1919 will once look if things go on in the accustomed hackneyed way.
>
> "The history which little Willie learns is sucked full of patriotism like a sponge with water. The fatherland was always in the holiest right and has always done much more than any other country. There are colossal quantities of dates and names of rulers to be stored up in memory--its history of Kings and Generals, wars and battles."

All the instruction given not only Willie Krause, but his sister Bertha also, is described by Herr Harden as "Germanocentric." Both boys and girls were forced to learn all about Germany, its rulers, its battles and its generals, and were even required to draw the strategic plan and preliminary marching movements of the troops in some of the more important engagements where the Germans had been gloriously victorious, of course. On the two national holidays, the Kaiser's Birthday and Sedan Day, they listened to orators who held forth as follows:

> "Because the German is the most industrious and possesses the greatest ability he is hated. For centuries the sly enemies have prevented the harmless, good-natured German from attaining the goal of national unity. With the sword the German has had to fight for and achieve it. It became the ladder to a new upward climb. The German having reached the peak of power now became verily hated and any day the hour may strike which will force the German to draw the sword again. The sword must be sharp in order to be able to defend our most sacred possessions.
>
> "Therefore must the will to military preparedness stand in the centre of our life. Universal compulsory military service, high tensioned sense of honor, strong monarchy, rigid discipline, obedience---only in possession of these institutions and qualities are we sure of our national future and protected against treachery. If we maintain these for ourselves then will the poet's words come true: 'The world will some day grow well, thanks to the German nature and character.'
>
> "The republic is a sort of state of wilting, degenerating nations and is inseparable from corruption. The Frenchman is vain, a hot-head or decadent, a comedian or dancing master. The Englishman is a treacherous beast of prey with long teeth, a world exploiter and globe usurer. The Italian loafs his time away in a gondola, plays the mandolin, eats risotto, lives off the tourist industry in the gigantic museum of his peninsula.
>
> "And every child knows that the American, on every floor of his skyscrapers, praying to the dollar as his god, is separated by oceans from all idealism and that the best in his nature he owes to the German immigrants, from Steuben to Carl Schurz. Is not all that 'History?' Who ever denies it does not think 'nationally' and is unworthy of respect"

No such concept as internationlism was permitted to develop in the German schoolboy's mind, according to Herr Harden. Nationalism, on the other hand, was hammered into him early and late, the same being of the German variety, of course. He must refrain from the imitation of foreign ways and was taught to regard the phrase, "liberty, equality, fraternity," as a formula standing for national impotence and the ultimate disruption of the Teutonic order of things. The aim

(Continued on Page 54.)



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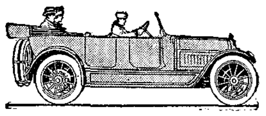

Correct
AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

GARGOYLE

Mobiloils

grade for each type of motor

Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication are:

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Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

The chart below indicates the grade recommended by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers. The recommendations cover all models of both passenger and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted. If your car is not listed in this partial chart, send for booklet, "Correct Lubrication," which lists the correct grades for *all* cars.

117	1919 Models		1918 Models		1917 Models		1916 Models		1915 Models	
AUTOMOBILES	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (4 cyl.)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Auburn (6-38)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" (6-39B)(Teetor-H)			A	Arc.						
Autocar (2 cyl.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Briscoe	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Buick	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Cadillac (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chalmers			A	A			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-40)							A	Arc.		
" (6-30)	A	A			A	A	A	A		
Chandler Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" (F.A.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Cole							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham									Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Dart	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Model C)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (2 and 3½ ton)	A	A	A	A						
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E
Dort	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal	Arc.	Arc.	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod. S-X)			A	A	A	A				
Federal (special)			Arc.	Arc.						
Fiat			B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Com'l.	Arc.	Arc.								
" " (Model 12)	A	Arc.								
Haynes	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Hudson							Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A		
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kelly Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King									A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" Commercial			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" " (Model 48)							A	A	A	A
" " (12 cyl.)			A	A	A	A				
Lexington	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lippard Stewart			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " (Mod.M)					A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
" " (Mod.MW)					A	Arc.				
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
McFarlan			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	Arc.
Madison			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)					A	A	A	A		
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Maxwell	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
" (22-70)									Arc.	Arc.
Mitchell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Moline-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Monroe			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	E	E	A	Arc.
" (Mod. M4)			A	A	A	A				
" (Mod. S)	A	A								
Moon			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (Mod. 671)			A	A						
" (Quad)	A	A	A	A						
National	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Nelson	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Oakland	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A		
Oldsmobile (4 cyl.)	A	Arc.					Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.			Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Overland	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Packard									A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" Commercial	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (6-36)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (6-38-39)					A	Arc.				
" (6-40)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Paige (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
Paterson	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Peerless			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" " Com'l.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Regal	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (8 cyl.)							A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Renault (French)							A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Riker	A	E	A	E	E	E				
Saxon	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Selden	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (¾ ton)					A	Arc.				
Simplex Crane			A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Velie (4 cyl.)									A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (2 & 3½ ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.						
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
Westcott	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Sixteen Valve)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
White (3 ton)	A	A	Arc.	Arc.						
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	A
Willys Six	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY *Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.* **NEW YORK, U.S.A.**

of all the training, it seems, was summed up in the sentiment, "We must and will be Germans." Further:

"That tendency pervades one's whole life to the smallest detail. Besides children's books and historiography even the street signs drill the memory constantly to remember the glory of the empire, of its princes,heroes, institutions. Kaiser, King, Kurfuerst, Crown Prince,Hohenzollern,Wilhelm, Frederick,Bluecher, Moltke, Koeniggraetz,Sedan--every town has streets, avenues, squares baptized with these names. Schools and universities, academies and laboratories, hotels, beer palaces, drug stores borrow their names from the court and military sphere. In the tiniest hamlet war and battle monuments irritate the wanderer's eye. Their artistic value is equivalent to zero. But they too 'promote patriotism.' And that's the main thing.

"Willie Krause is to become a business man after all. Too bad. He would rather be an officer. But for that, more money is needed than the parents can still raise; and whoever isn't of the aristocracy can only through a very particularly favorable chance get into the 'fine' regiments. To be a student would also be nice. Brother Emil, the philologist, wears a colored students' cap and sports three colored knots on his watch chain; sports also strange, warlike, healed wounds on his cheeks and chin, the results of student duelling, and can drink half a quart of beer at one swallow; can, if desired, repeat this performance several times in succession. But who knows how long the poor fellow will have to wait for an appointment? And when he finally lands one, the pay is wretchedly small and there's small prospect of rapid advancement.

"Willie has from his earliest youth heard that one must be strong, self-assertive, self-confident, use one's elbows, crowd the competitor out of the way, get ahead, not let one's self be intimidated and imposed on: only actual performance, accomplishment, matters; everything else is incidental. Always and everywhere he has seen that people whose nobility of soul, whose spotlessly clean character, is praised find no place, no patron; that on the other hand every one is eager to acquire people for his business or enterprise who have the reputation of unscrupulous shiftiness. Nobility of soul is therefore worth nothing: metaphysics are merely phraseology or furniture for the parlor, which one opens only on Sundays and holidays. 'Deutschland uber alles' means performance above everything.

"The two concepts blend into one. The ideas of fatherland and nation become identified with the concept of a 'mutual association for gain,' whose power increases the power of each of its members and therefore brings in interest. He who is efficient, performs much, is thorough and doesn't'do anything foolish'---meaning deviate from the highway of practical self-interest, to become conspicuous through some "incorrectness" or other, or even to marry 'for love' a girl without dowry---will quickly get to the top, and once there can buy whatever his heart craves---orders, titles, state 'honors' of all kinds.

"Willie knows no other world except the one in which there are imperial, royal, grand ducal purveyers to the court,in which everyone is addressed and referred to by his title, the wife even by her husband's title, be it merely that of an 'expediting railroad secretary;' a world in which nearly every gray-haired head is called a 'Herr Geheimrat' and in which the guests invited to even the smallest private dinner wear all their order ribbons, crosses, stars, oak leaves and swords on show. Willie has been brought up to be a nationalist and militarist, educated to rigid brusqueness and to underrating every thing foreign. Now he shall and will become a business man, because one can make a success in life quicker.

"From his education and the sum of beliefs which his education gave him a bridge leads into his future occupation in life. His father said comfortingly:

'If you behave yourself, young fellow, you can become a reserve officer!

"There is a goal toward which all his forces not otherwise absorbed by the striving for profit can passionately strive. One of brother Emil's main cares, as that of every grown-up German, was to see that his military papers were always in good order; he was commanded to report at control meetings, he was called up for exercises with arms, his'politics' too was controlled; and he belonged to an association of regimental comrades. If Willie could succeed in getting as far up as a lieutenant of the reserve, then would heaven open for him and he would receive the initiation into the'first estate of the state.'

"This, too, he achieves, competent in every field of activity. He has his own peculiar 'honor,' possessed only by officers, whose injury must be atoned in a duel. he stands under a 'council of honor,' a court of honor,' and can place on his visiting card 'Lieutenant d.R., Section Chief in the Department Store Rudolf Spiegelberg & Co.' and may watch the parade in uniform which the all-highest War Lord is graciously pleased personally to review."

HOW HIGH FLYING AFFECTED A GROUNDLING

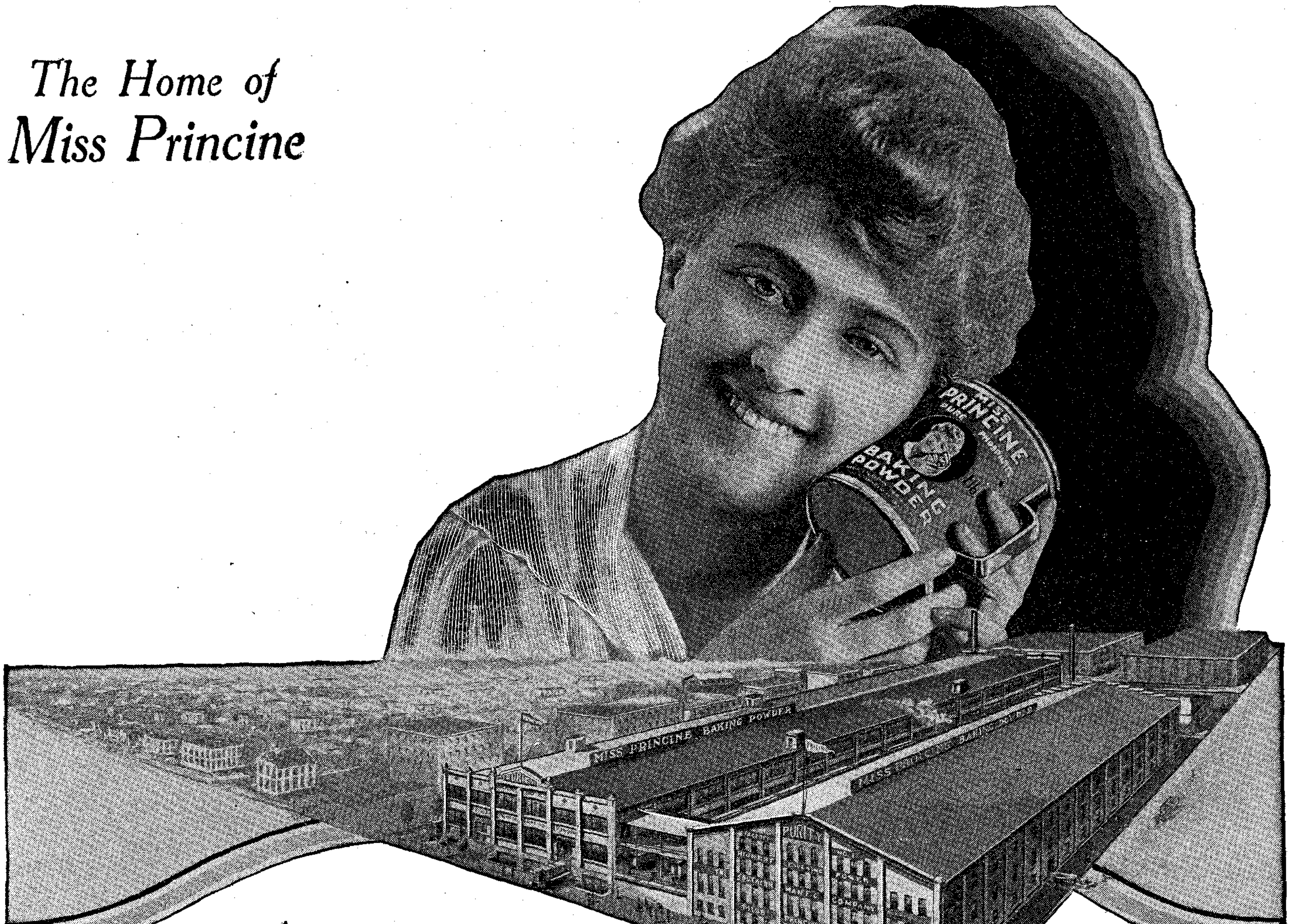
THE FIRST TIME YOU TRAVEL IN AN AIR SHIP you will probably be pestered with sundry funny notions, mixed with vague fears, before you start. But after you find yourself sailing smoothly and comfortably through unobstructed space at a smart clip, your notions and fears will quickly disappear if your experience is like that of Richard Wightman, Vice President of the Aerial Touring Association, who recently made his first air voyage as one of a party of fourteen persons carried by a great seven-ton plane from New York to Washington. "I had carefully decided before starting that I would sit in my chair inert, like a sack o' meal," says Mr. Wightman, describing his flight in the New York "Times Magazine," "but before very long it occurred to me that it would be more sensible for me to sit there like a human being, and even get up, stretch my legs and walk around and enjoy myself." He accordingly did all these things and discovered that "in one small half hour the unusual had become the usual." He felt as much at home in the air as if he had traveled in that element all his life. Before entering upon an account of his flying experiences, Mr. Wightman states that he has always been a "hater of altitude -- one of those fellows who feel safest when he's down low." And then all of a sudden he received an invitation to make this flight. He proceeds:

"I have received and accepted many invitations. People have asked me to make speeches, to attend week-end parties, to sit in a poker game, to pick out a present for the departing clergyman, and, in the former and popular days of degeneration, to take a drink. All of these invitations have carried a certain element of peril, but usually I have been game and accepted without fatal results. I live to tell the tale.

"But this particular invitation was different from the others. It sounded different and operated on me with strange effect. It made me swallow hard, and something was the matter with my hair. No, my hair didn't stand up. It remained seated, but tingled at

(Continued on Page 58.)

The Home of
Miss Princine


MISS PRINCINE PURE PHOSPHATE BAKING POWDER
MISS PRINCINE BAKING POWDER
PURITY

From the

World's largest Baking Powder Plant

Behind Miss Princine Baking Powder is 29 years of research and experience on the part of the world's largest baking powder plant. It is the greatest baking discovery in 50 years, because it rises in the oven. Miss Princine does its work under the most advantageous conditions, and therefore makes lighter, better bakings than you have ever seen

Recipes of the Old South

Dixie Gingerbread

1 cup molasses
1 cup brown sugar
½ cup shortening
3 eggs
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ginger
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup milk
3 cups flour
4 level teaspoons **Miss Princine** Baking Powder

Cream molasses, sugar and shortening together; add the well-beaten eggs, salt and spices. Sift the flour and **Miss Princine** Baking Powder together and add alternately with the milk. Pour into well greased pan and bake in moderate oven forty-five minutes.

Miss Princine
Pure Phosphate Baking Powder

If Miss Princine does not improve your favorite recipe, we will refund your money and the cost of the materials used
Order a cup from your grocer today.

At all good grocers
1 lb. net weight - - - - 35c.
½ lb. net weight - - - - 20c.
In the handy-handled cups

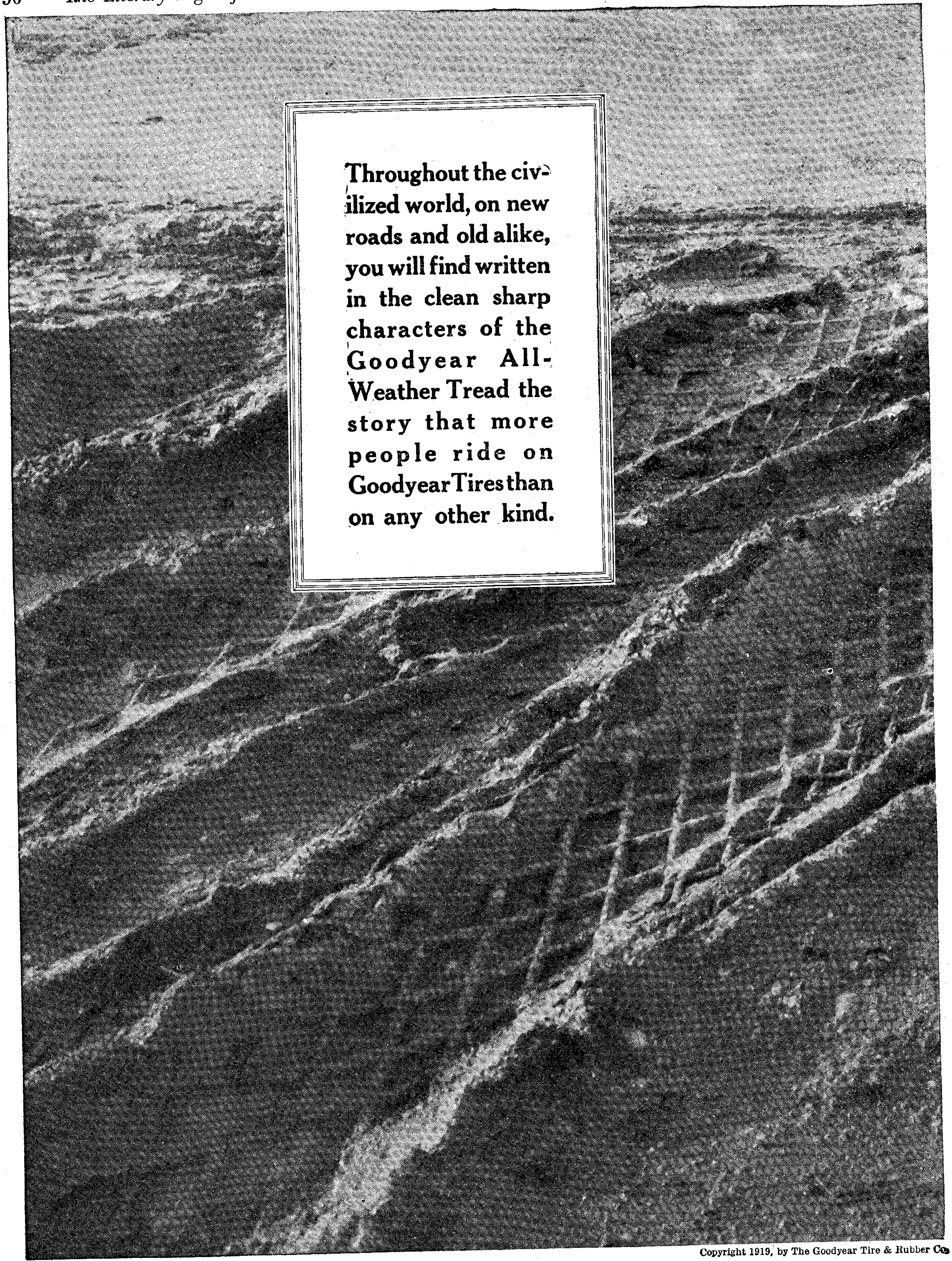
Compare Miss Princine with old-fashioned baking powders and see the improvement. Remember heat is required to develop its full leavening strength.

If your grocer can't supply you, send 35c for trial 1 lb cup of Miss Princine, to go parcel post, prepaid, and kindly clip and hand to him the following note

NOTE TO RETAIL GROCERS—If your wholesaler can't supply you with Miss Princine Baking Powder, write direct to us for full information

Miss Princine

THE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING CO., RICHMOND, VA.



Throughout the civilized world, on new roads and old alike, you will find written in the clean sharp characters of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread the story that more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

This is an actual photograph, taken at the junction of a concrete and dirt highway, showing the pattern left by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread on both types of road

CORD TIRES

the roots and seemed to squirm around and tangle and pull. My heart was also affected. Hitherto it had been a stuntless heart, behaving in a regular and exemplary manner. Now it climbed upward in my chest two or three times and fell back exhausted. It was pretty nearly all in. But there was that confounded aerial invitation looking me straight in the eye and waiting for an answer.

"It wasn't waiting patiently, either. Air things are quick and demand quick response and coöperation or else you're out of it. So, desiring to be in all the new swims, and not wishing to be set down by certain aerial experts as a ground piker quite beneath their distinguished notice, I resolutely gathered together all my inner belongings classically called guts, puckered my lips into a forced smile, and answered strongly and as nonchalantly as possible into the ear of the waiting invitation, 'Certainly I'll go to Washington - certainly! When does the old boat start?'

"That was three days before the flight---my first flight. On each of these days I prayed for unpropitious weather which no aerial navigator would dare to tackle; by night I dreamed I was the stick of an exploded rocket and rapidly approaching the earth on the return journey, falling straight down. My eyes took on an absent stare, my memory failed, my appetite practically disappeared. In the restaurants I ordered things I had never eaten before, and once asked the waiter for a pen when what I wanted was pie.

"On the night before the ordeal I left a call for 4:30 A. M. I was bound to be at Mitchel Field on time and ahead of time. As a matter of fact I was the first passenger to arrive. The Lawson air liner, with her ninety-five-foot spread of wing, rested on the sward like a great green beetle asleep in the morning dew. One of the mechanicians was fussing around her, tightening up this, loosening up that.

"I sat on a pile of canvas and lit my pipe, reflecting on my past life. The sun came up. It was the same faithful old sun! I wondered if we were going to continue to be friends and go on together just the same, or if I would soon drop out of the fellowship. 'Drop out' struck me as being rather good, and I smiled sadly in the direction of the giant beetle. My past life, bad as it had been, grew relatively unimportant. It was my future life, not so much the quality of it as the tenure of it--in this mortal body--that was bothering me. I wanted to stick around my accustomed haunts a little longer and couldn't see any special use in the air travel proposition. Railroads were good enough, and steamships and automobiles. But when the other passengers arrived and we laughed and joked together, mildly pitying the poor dubs who were thronging the outside of the ropes and couldn't go, I felt better and began to perk up with a sense of aerial importance.

"Besides, I never had my picture taken so many times as I did that morning. All prominent people like to have their pictures taken, including Presidents and Generals. And right here let me say, please, that taking pictures of air travelers about to get aboard will soon be over. In a few months the novelty will be worn thin, and the news value of the thing lost forever. There is no particular lust for photographs of obscure citizens about to enter a railroad train. There used to be, but there isn't now. If the oncoming army of aerial tourists want their pictures taken they will have to get it done in a gallery or be snapped on the lawn."

At 8:30 the passengers climbed into the cabin, which was furnished with nice, easy chairs. After seating themselves, each at a window made of celluloid, the word was given and the big machine started across the field. Presently the pilot turned and said over his shoulder, "She's stepping up," and they discovered the green field sinking beneath them----

"About this time one of the crew walked along the aisle tossing boxes of bon bons into our laps exactly as the train boys of the old days used to do when we rode on the 'accommodation trains' which stopped at all the little stations.

"With a furtive glance through my celluloid window I took my box of candy and slowly broke the wrappings. It took me a long time to extract the first bon bon. I didn't feel like making any quick motions. My legs were crossed and somehow it seemed better to keep them that way. If I shifted them the thing might tip over and we'd all spill out!

"Occasionally the nose of the ship would tip up a little or down a little, but never so much as when your rowboat is going against the waves.

"As the plane rose higher and higher and the earth beneath looked like a patchwork quilt made apparently of green and yellow fields about the size of postage stamps, I tried to analyze my feelings, but they seemed normal, so there wasn't much to do in that direction to take up my time. Hence I began to write, and wrote until my fountain pen was dry, occasionally looking out of my individual window at what was below and beyond, and there was no terror in it.

"My ease of mind was still furthered by the steady purr of the two 400-horsepower Liberty motors, the unintermittent whir of the propellers, and the smiles and amiable conversation of the passengers and crew who had gathered strangers and suddenly become friends by a lift into the sky.

"As we passed over New York City at a height of 6,000 feet it seemed something other than the largest city in the world. No longer was I walking along its canyons of commerce, hot and jostled. I could not even see the canyons. They had apparently healed as wounds are healed, or been drawn together as seams are drawn in a finished garment.

"Occasionally some great building could be identified, but it was such a funny little building. I wondered if Mr. Woolworth had ever seen his famous structure from my altitude. If he had, he must have laughed, for it resembled a toothpick, clean and white, just taken out of its box. And the great banks and financial institutions of Wall Street and lower Broadway, where were they? Oh, they were there all right -- like the baby's building blocks in a nursery. The overgrown Bedlow girl on the Island of Liberty was there, too, as big as a penny doll. So far as size went, the big liners in the harbor could have been bought for 10 cents and pulled around in a tub by a thread.

"Over New Jersey the smokestacks of the great factories looked like rows of clay pipes stood on end, and smoking like fury with no man sucking them; the Princeton bowl was as a wedding ring, and the cemeteries patches of green velvet, on which some prodigal dentist had scattered his stock of nice false teeth.

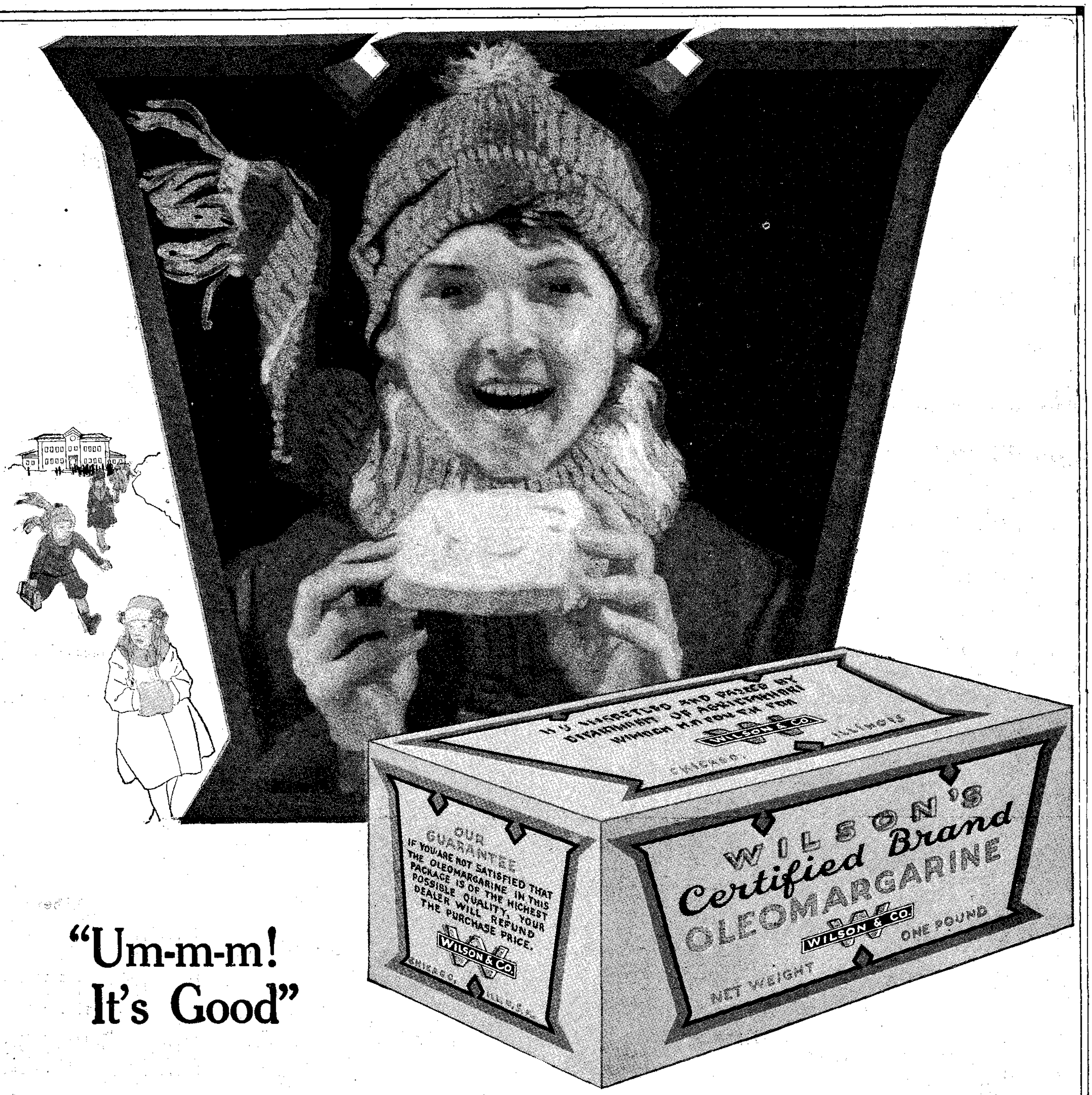
"This sort of journey gives one a feeling of superiority and independence. You have left all your little worries below. The important buildings and affairs of the earth over which you are passing seem very unimportant. You don't care what you are passing over. You don't care where the roads go or where the rivers run, or where the tracks are laid, for you are independent of them all.

"It was interesting to watch the passengers. What were they doing? Why, just what passengers do in Pullman parlor cars--chatting, reading magazines, knitting, writing, munching caramels, looking out the windows, walking up and down the aisle. One of the women curled up in her chair and went to sleep for an hour, and an air-traveling fly lit on her nose and tickled her into wakefulness but she soon dozed off again.

"As for me, I kept on with my writing. When going to Mineola in the early morning on the Long Island Railroad I had tried to do a little of it, but the train jiggled so much I had to give it up. On the air liner I had found that I could write as comfortably and legibly as in my own New England study, thus becoming, as it were, a pioneer in aerial authorship.

"And so we journeyed without jolt, jar or shock--no

(Continued on Page 60.)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"Um-m-m! It's Good"

GIVE your boys and girls good, growth-helping, muscle-making food, so that they can work well in school and play well outdoors. Spread their bread with Wilson's *Certified* Oleomargarine. It contains the rich food elements so essential for the growing child. Rich, creamy in flavor, appetizing, satisfying in taste—a product that proves itself to have the *quality* which earns our *Certified* label and backs up our "money-back" guarantee.

ASK your dealer for Wilson's *Certified* Oleomargarine; use it in your cooking, serve it on your table. It is made in the cleanest churnery you can find; it is made according to *our* standards of preparing a food product with *respect*. You be the sole judge of its merit. If for any reason you do not consider it a pure, wholesome, healthful, economical food—there's our "money-back" pledge on each package.

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car-dust or smoke, no station waits, no heat or fret, no 'brushing off' at the end of the trip, no porter to tip. I have traveled to Washington by train many times but never so quickly, comfortably and happily.

"From the time of our leaving Mineola till we arrived at Washington I didn't see a human being below engaged in a peaceful pursuit or any other kind of a pursuit. They must have been too little for me to see, for we passed over their farms and stores and some of them must have been around there somewhere."

A COWBOY WHO ROPED THE ART OF BEING FUNNY

WILL ROGERS IS A MAN CREDITED with making "two thousand people a day laugh." He who was once an Oklahoma cowboy is now a comedian of parts. His discovery that he could make people laugh was accidental, says George Martin in the "American Magazine." Rogers had been on the vaudeville stage in New York for a time doing cowboy stunts. Among his tricks was throwing two ropes at once so as to lasso a horse and rider separately. During the first week of the performance somebody advised him that before putting on this act he ought to announce it so the audience would know what was coming. Up to this time he had never done any talking on the stage. So the next evening Rogers stopped the orchestra, and, without having thought up beforehand what he was going to say, delivered himself of this speech: "Ladies and gentlemen, I want to call your sho' nuff attention to this next little stunt I am going to pull on you, as I am going to throw about two o' these ropes at once, catching the horse with one and the rider with the other. I don't have any idea I'll get it, but here goes." Commenting on the occurrence Mr. Rogers says:

"Well, they laughed. And, believe me, I was mad when I came off. I thought I hadn't said anything for them to laugh at, and I told the manager I was through. It was quite a while before I would open my trap again on the stage; but the other actors and the manager kept telling me to do it the same way again. And that's how I got to putting talk into my act. As it panned out, it was the luckiest thing I ever did; but I can't claim much credit for grabbing that chance. It took all my friends to drive me to it."

Soon after his discovery that the addition of speech improved his act, the comedian found further that the lines which seemed to appeal most to the audience were those made up by himself. At first he confined himself to remarks about the other acts in the show and the place where it was held. When this became an old story he began looking about for other material. Just at this time Mr. Ford went on his peace trip, and Rogers made that event the subject of many remarks. Among other things he said:

"If Mr. Ford had taken this bunch of girls, in this show, and let 'em wear the same costumes they wear here, and marched them down between the trenches, believe me, the boys would have been out before Christmas." When this died out, he selected items from current news events. He avers that he started reading about Congress and found that the members of that august body are funnier three hundred and sixty-five days a year than anything I ever heard of." Quoting Mr. Rogers further:

"I use only one set method in my little gags, and that is to try and keep to the truth. Of course you can exaggerate it, but what you say must be based on truth. Personally, I don't like the jokes that get the biggest laughs, as they are generally as broad as a house and require no thought at all. I like one where, if you are with a friend and you hear it, it makes you think, and you nudge your friend and say: 'He's right about that.' I would rather have you do that than to have you laugh—and then forget the next minute what it was you laughed at.

"We played for President Wilson last fall, and I used one joke which he repeated in his Boston speech on his return from France.

"'As one of our American humorists says' (up to that time I had only been an ordinary rope-thrower), 'Germany couldn't understand how we could get men over there and get them trained so quick. They didn't know that in our manual there's nothing about retreating! And when you only have to teach an army to go one way, you can do it in half the time.

"Of course you know how much truth there was in that. See Pershing's reports.

"And still a lot of folks think it's pretty soft for a cowboy to get paid for stuff like that. But did you ever figure that lots of comedians go through a whole year with one act? But because I have set myself this job of trying to give them something new, they won't stand for old stuff from me, as they will from lots of others, because I'm expected to keep up with the times. And I tell you it is sure hard digging."

Brevity has been known as the soul of wit for some time, and Mr. Rogers observes this principle in the preparation of his jokes. All are brief, three lines being the limit. When he is on the road he always utilizes local things. In Detroit he offered this: "I don't see why Ford didn't get in the Senate. They are everywhere else." In Indianapolis, the home of Kin Hubbard, he used the following of that humorist's jokes: "Women's jist like elephants: I like to look at 'em, but I'd hate to own one." We read further of his method of fun-making:

"Another good trick of Rogers, which applies to business as well as it does to clowning, is to make capital out of what the other fellow says and does. He plays one man off against another. In his Peace Conference stuff, kidding the present incumbents, he said the Kaiser seemed to be about as popular in Germany as a Democrat in the next Congress. Of course the Republicans all clapped. Then he said:

"'All right, I'm goin' to 'tend to you Republicans in about a minute.' Then he said:

"'Of course you heard about 'em takin' a Republican with 'em to Paris. But you ain't heard nothin' about his landin', have you? They just took that guy along to argue with on the way over.'

"The best examples of how he makes capital out of what the other fellow says, are in his after-dinner speaking, of which he has done quite a bit in the last few years. He always likes to follow another speaker—never to lead the program. And the more serious the

(Continued on Page 64.)

Jumps his tire mileage from 4,000 to 27,000 by changing from "Standards" to "HOODS"

The facts are stated in a letter from Texas, dated April 30 of this year:

> "About July 1, 1918, I bought four HOOD ARROW casings. . . . I have now driven these tires over 27,000 miles; three of the tires are still in service and look good for considerable more mileage. . . . Heretofore I have only been getting from 2,500 to 4,000 miles out of tires — 'standards.'" (Name upon request.)

Hundreds of similar letters reach us. To many of the writers, as perhaps with you, HOOD first cost loomed large. True, *extra quality* and *quantity* of material add to price, but they multiply HOOD mileage and subtract much from final cost.

Checking the speedometer life of HOODS against that of other tires proves beyond any question that HOODS — in *real* cost (cost-per-mile) — are the lowest price tires on the roads.

A Ford-size "standard" tire lists at $20.85; it *may* deliver, let us say, 4,500 miles, with a resulting cost per 1,000 of $4.63. The guarantee that to-day covers the life of that tire is on a basis of *imperfection or defect* in manufacture — HOODS have always been so adjusted (to provide for rare instances).

But *quality* — not guarantee — determines service in miles. On that basis HOODS are made and sold. That's why extensive records of performance prove this fact —

A Ford-size HOOD, listing at $31, delivers an average of 14,000 miles; cost per 1,000 — $2.21½. Saving $2.41½ ($4.63 — $2.21½) every 1,000 miles means, for 14,000 miles, a saving of $33.81. A four-wheel HOOD equipment brings with it a total economy of $135.24 for that mileage. Are you really satisfied with "standard" tire service? Can you afford longer to be without HOODS?

Put on a Hood to-day
Forget it for a year

QUICK DETACHABLE 34 x 4
HOOD EXTRA PLY TIRES
HOOD TIRE CO. INC. WATERTOWN, MASS.

Ask the Hood dealer for proof. And write to us for free booklet, "The Why of the Extra Ply." It tells what you want to know about tires.

You can buy
HOOD TIRES
at this sign

HOOD TIRE CO., INC.
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Foundations

Big businesses and industries are not reared on weak foundations. The bigger and broader the business the more basically sound must be the foundations on which it is built.

Deep down upon bed rock rest the foundations of *Certain-teed*. The great underlying fundamental of the *Certain-teed* business is that men, money, mills and machinery brought together in united effort, can produce a superior product in quality and value.

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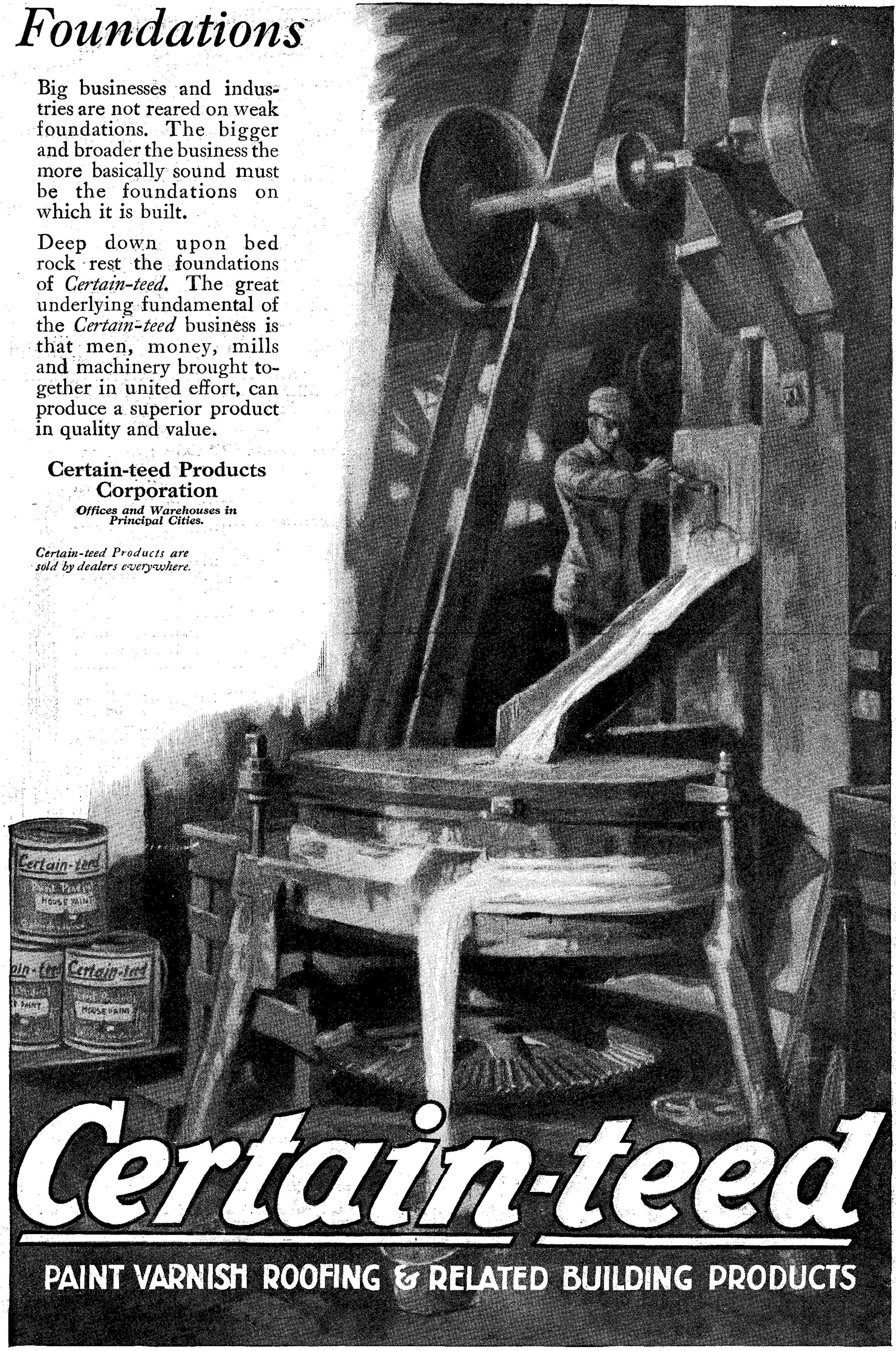
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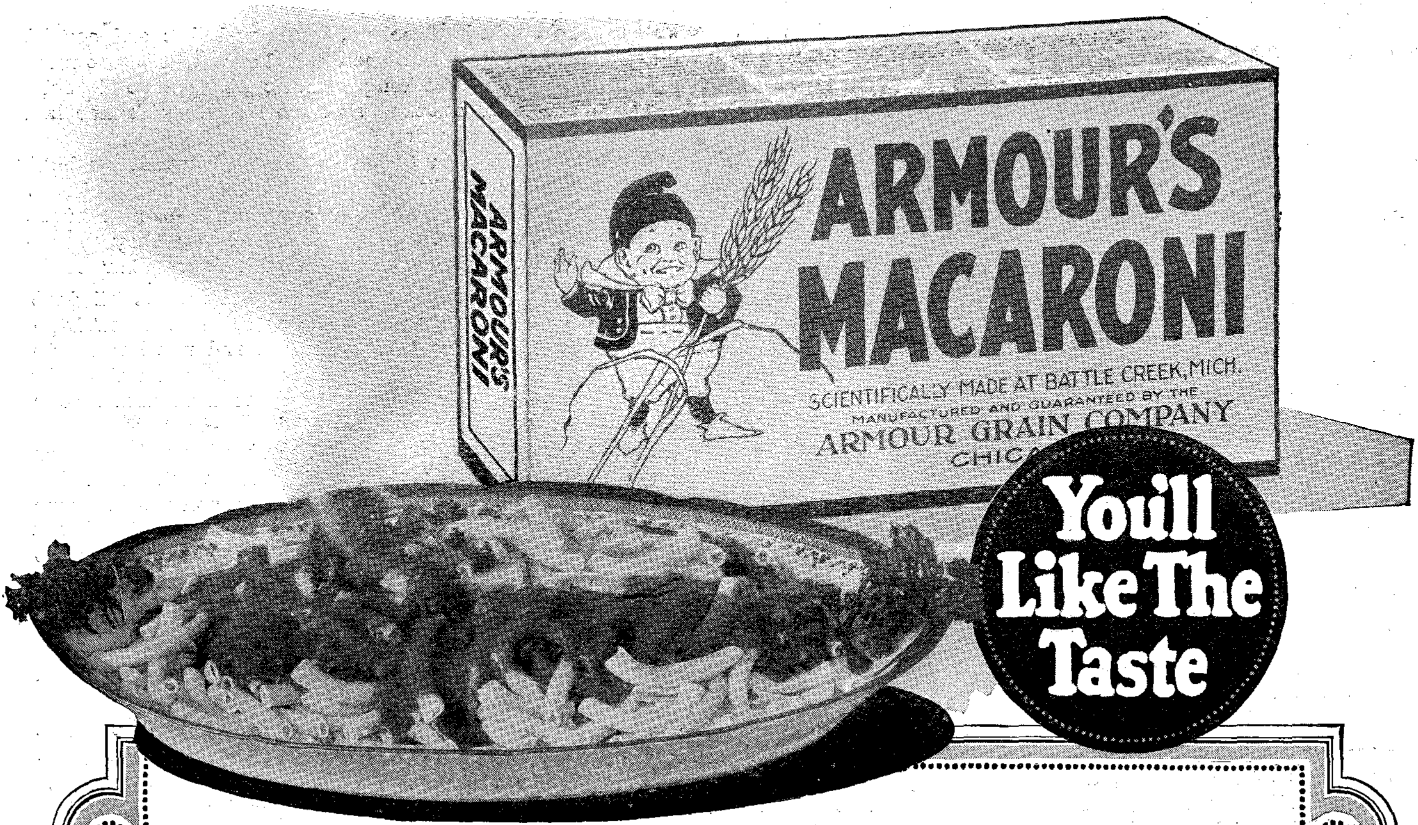
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SCIENTIFICALLY MADE AT BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
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You'll Like The Taste

So firm, white and tender —It's Armour's Macaroni

Try this Mexican Macaroni

1 cup uncooked Armour's Macaroni
1 cup tomato sauce
1-2 cup grated American cheese
Few grains sugar.

Cook macaroni in salted water until tender. Drain; rinse in cool water; re-heat in double boiler and add tomato sauce and one-half of cheese and sugar. Pour into serving dish, sprinkle with remaining cheese. Garnish with parsley.

For Tomato Sauce

use the following:
1 1-2 cups canned tomatoes
1 slice onion
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1-4 teaspoon salt
1-8 teaspoon pepper

Cook onion with tomatoes 15 minutes. Rub through a strainer. Melt butter, add flour and seasonings and tomato puree. Stir until thickened.

The first taste will convince the most fastidious appetite that here is macaroni at its very best.

Armour's Macaroni is made thin-walled to cook quickly and thoroughly. Never boils to a paste. You can be sure of satisfactory results every time. The worth-while, tested recipes on every package suggest new culinary treats that will win instant favor.

ARMOUR'S MACARONI

Makes Glorious Dishes

So easy to prepare. You'll enjoy the thought of planning an Armour's Macaroni meal. Complete nourishment at such low cost means much in these "high-price" days.

Armour's Macaroni, Spaghetti and Noodles are all made of the choicest ingredients in a clean, sunlit plant. Scientific systems of drying and packing insure purity, uniformity and distinctive excellence. Ask your grocer for them.

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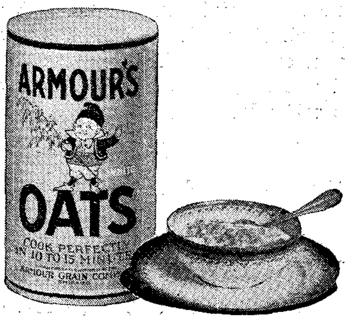
Armour Grain Company, Chicago

Makers of Armour's Guaranteed Cereals—Oats, Corn Flakes, Macaroni, Spaghetti, Noodles, Pancake Flour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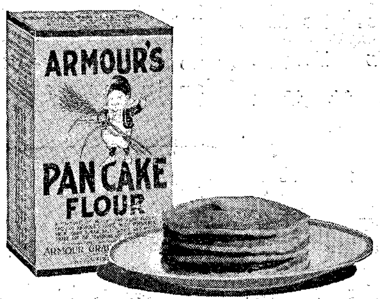
Cook perfectly in 10 to 15 minutes


ARMOUR'S
PANCAKE FLOUR
ARMOUR GRAIN

Makes Pancakes Mother's Way

ARMOUR'S
TOASTED
CORN FLAKES
ARMOUR GRAIN

Toasted Just Right

speech he has to follow, the better Rogers likes it.

"He was once invited to address the Traffic Club of Chicago. It was a very serious meeting. The war was just over and those men wanted their railroads back. Seven burning and bitter speeches preceded Rogers, and just before he was introduced the meeting passed a long and fervent resolution to be sent to Washington, demanding that the railroads be returned. Then he was introduced.

"'Folks," he said, "shortly before the coronation of the late King Edward, six pickled Irishmen----one ditch digger, two hod carriers, a truck driver and a couple of brick-layers, met in the back end of a saloon in this town to decide whether they'd permit the coronation ceremonies to proceed. Next to that, I consider this the most momentous occasion in the history of Chicago.'

"That was his way of telling them that it didn't make a darned bit of difference whether they demanded the railroads back or not. It took a minute for it to sink in, but it got a laugh, and then applause, and before he went on everybody was happy.

"Another time he was addressing the Rotary Club of Columbus. The man ahead of him represented the Methodist Centenary Celebration they were going to have in Columbus, and he was giving them all the details, telling how many thousands of this and how many hundreds of that they were going to have; how they were bringing wonderful things from all over the world, and about the parades and meetings, and the hundreds of thousands of Methodists who would be on hand. But when Rogers got up, his first remark was:

"'It's a terrible thing for the saloons of this town that they'll have to close just before this great gathering of Methodists.

"'But there are other terrible things. This man says there'll be one band of eighty trombonists---it's almost impossible to listen to one, but think of eighty! A trombonist is like vice---he ought to be segregated.

"'And he says there'll be seventy thousand preachers. Can you imagine it---seventy thousand preachers? Why, you can hardly keep awake listening to one. What will seventy thousand of 'em do to you?'

"Rogers believes it's a good thing to know something about a man before you decide what line of talk to give him. If you don't do that, you don't get his interest, and you can't do business with a man if you don't have his interst.

"For instance, he never talks about politics to a Broadway crowd. Folks there have their heads full of girls and food, he says. Most of them don't know whether the Peace Conference has met yet, But if Gladys Fluffy Ruffles were a delegate, they'd know that. And all an audience of sporting men would know about it would be if Jack Dempsey were sent along."

Mr. Rogers is proud of his Indian blood -- he is part Cherokee. In a diverting story of his life, he says his father was well-to-do and sent him to various schools, the senior Rogers being anxious that his son should make something of himself. The young man did not take to schooling, however, explaining that after he had been in a school a while, "the teachers wouldn't seem to be running the school right, and rather than have the school stop I would generally leave." He says he spent ten years in the study of McGuffy's Fourth Reader, and by that time knew more about it than McGuffy did. It seems that his pursuit of book-learning ceased at this point, and he expresses regret at not having at least taken a chance on the fifth grade. But fate intervened --

"One day somebody at one of these schools left a geography open. I happened to look in the thing and spied a country down south called the Argentine, where cowboys were called 'Gauchos,' threw bolos and caught the wild bovine. Well, when a fellow ain't got much mind it don't take him long to make it up, so I sold my little bunch of cattle at home which my father had given me, and lit out for South America.

"I went down to New Orleans, but they said, 'No boat here; you must go to New York!' So I got to New York. There they told me, 'This year's boat for Buenos Aires has just left; but you go to England, as they appreciate the South American trade and have regular boats.

"Well, I broke all records for seasickness. I just lasted on deck long enough to envy the Statue of Liberty for being in permanent position and not having to rise and fall with the tide. When we stopped off Sandy Hook to let off the pilot I never wanted to trade jobs with a man so bad in my life.

"My diet consisted of a small part of two lemons on the whole trip, and I landed in England with the sole purpose of becoming a naturalized citizen until some enterprising party built a bridge back home. We found we had eleven days in England, so we went up to take in London. We spent two of those eleven days trying to get into Piccadilly Circus, as it seemed to be the best advertised show in town. Later we found out it was part of a street.

"My pal Dick got in wrong once by rubbering at one of the King's Life Guards mounted on a big Clydesdale horse backed back into a little coop. He had more armor and junk on than a colored secret society at a funeral. He had a lady's muff standing endways on his head for a hat. Well, Dick was a great rider, so he wanted this fellow to spur this horse in the shoulder so he could see him buck. I guess nobody had ever spoke to this here livin' equestrian statue before. Anyway, he didn't accommodate Dick, and it was a good thing too. Because if that horse had ever throwed him and hurt him and they had taken him to the hospital the poor fellow would have died before they could have got all that paraphernalia off of him.

"I know from the tough time we had over there making ourselves understood with the American language, that we were certainly fortunate in having President Wilson represent us. He is the only one we could have sent over that spoke good enough English for them to understand. Well, when I got over remembering the trip across, we took another steamer touchin' at Lisbon, Portugal, and at Vigo, Spain. Saw what was left of Spain's emergency fleet corporation. It consisted of the same number that Hog Island turned out during the war -- one.

"We then crossed the equator and then to Rio Janeiro. I was a little disappointed that we didn't go by Hong Kong.

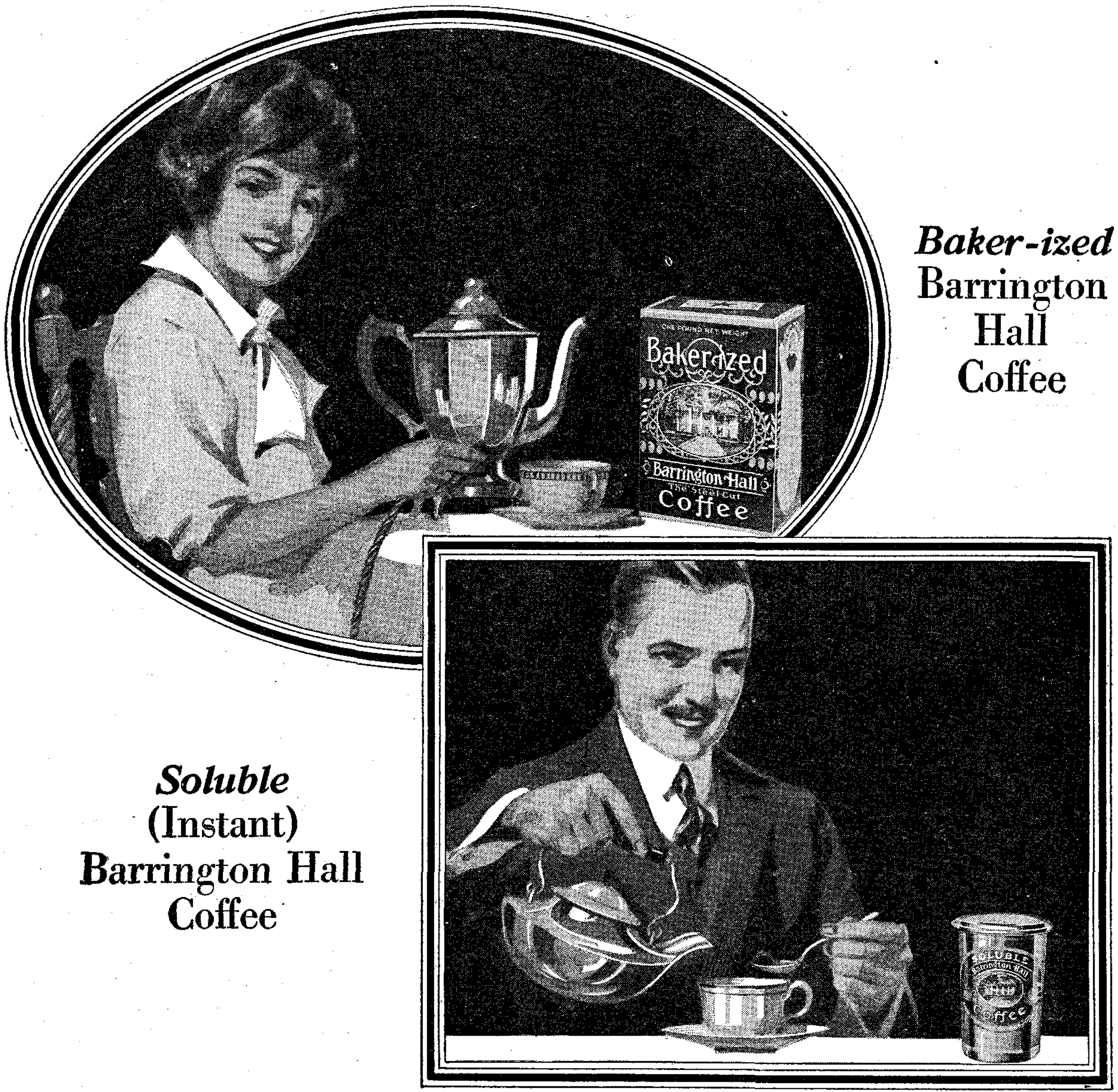
"The Argentine has some of the largest ranches in the world, so we went out and worked around different ones. You see, my opinion had changed about buying, because I had used up my little roll paying dividends to these steamship companies. I was sorter itching to show these Gauchos how we could rope and tie down a steer, so one day they wanted to catch one to pick the brand on him, so I takes me down my little manila rope, and I even goes so far as to pick out about the exact bit of earth where I will lay this brute down.

"Well, I hadn't even got close enough to start swinging my rope when I heard something go whizzing over my head. A guy running about twenty feet behind me had thrown clear over my head and caught the steer. I couldn't speak much Spanish outside of asking for something to eat and cussing, but I took off my hat to that hombre and took my rope and tied it all up again on my saddle with knot after knot, to give them the impression that I didn't have any more use for it down there.

"They savvied the humor all right. I says to myself:

"'I'll get fat showing these birds how to rope! They can rope an animal further than I could hit him with a rock.'

"Dick, to show his good sense, came back home, and all he owns now is a ranch and some oil wells, while I am trying to tell jokes for a living."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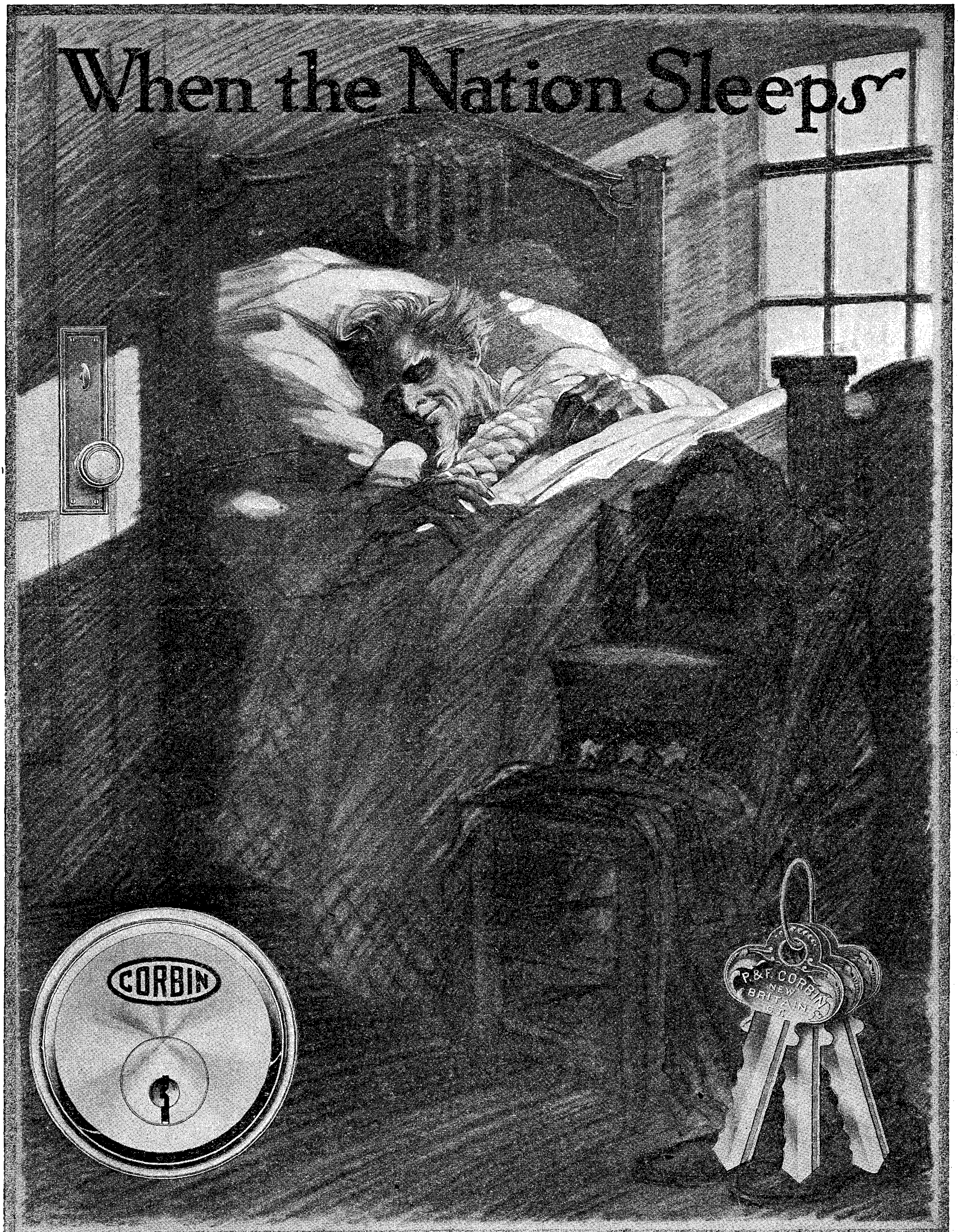
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A BARTENDER TELLS WHAT MAN DID TO BOOZE, AND BOOZE TO MAN

"FAKE BOOZE" is largely to blame for the great drought that is now upon us, says a New York bartender in "The Dearborn Independent." He says that Americans don't know how to drink, and maintains that this ignorance helped, in no small measure, to put the quietus on old John Barleycorn. Leaning up against a bar with one foot on the brass rail and rapidly pouring drink after drink into your system is no way to enjoy liquid refreshment, if one is to believe this gentlemen, who says he has had twenty years' experience in handing out drinks to thirsty souls and therefore should know what he is talking about. Men drank too fast when they stood up, it seems, and hence consumed a great deal more liquor than they would if they had been sitting down and conversing, between sips, with a friend. The ancient, time-honored "have-one-on-me" habit was bad, we learn, because it, too, induced men to drink more than they would otherwise have done. "Generally," observes our bartender, "if four men came up to the bar, I knew it would be four rounds; each man had to 'treat.'" Excessive drinking was also the result of the addition of delectable flavors, seductive odors and enticing colors. All these things helped the drinker get away with more alcohol than he would have done if that joyous juice had been taken in plain water, say. The reminiscent bartender also tells of the "souses" he has seen and the "moderate drinkers" and the "steady drinkers," to say nothing of our old friend who can "drink or let it alone." He has seen and heard much, but none of it seems to have soured him on the bartending game. Apparently he feels that "this is the life," for he says:

"To me there was always a fascination in tending bar. I liked to study the various ingredients with which I made drinks, and their effect upon different kinds of men. I think that in twenty years I came to know 'booze' intimately. It has secrets. These I shall tell you.

"There has always been more or less mystery about drinking. The swinging doors to every cafe and saloon suggested secrecy. They hid the drinkers from the world. Behind the bar, on my side of it, the side where were the bottles with their varicolored contents, that was a mystery. What was really in those bottles? Why the colors? Why did men like cocktails, fizzes, rickeys, juleps, highballs, punches, toddys, cordials, wine, whisky, beer?

"Frankly, I liked the bottles behind the bar--not all of them, for I shall tell you, too, how men were cheated. I liked to choose, from a large number of bottles, certain bottles which my experience told me to take. I enjoyed pouring from these bottles just the exact quantity of liquors to produce a drink satisfactory to my patrons. I consider the mixing of drinks an art. I know the taste a certain mixture will produce, also the effect. For twenty years I watched the effect of alcohol upon men."

This bartender was clearly of a somewhat philosophic, or at least investigating, turn of mind, and it may be that one reason his work has been so fascinating to him is that it has furnished him abundant opportunity to exercise this faculty in the observation of what booze does to men. He explains incidentally why bartenders don't drink, tho often pressed to do so by those who have reached the "world-wide" stage where all men appear as brothers. The bartender can't drink, he says, because the proper discharge of his exacting duties requires a cool head, a clear eye and a steady hand. But no such limitations hampered the customers. Therefore they drank unrestrainedly, and in connection therewith did and said many things that were edifying to a philosophic bartender. As we read:

"I have heard a lot about what booze does to men. Get one thing straight. There is one reason, and only one, why men drank. I have seen them demand of me a certain brand of whisky and show pettishness when we were out of it. I have seen them call for a particular make of gin. I have seen wine drinkers -- who, in America, are rare -- hold up a glass to the light and go into delights about its color and odor. I have heard men speculate upon the shadings of color and 'creaminess' of beer. I have heard the virtues of 'juleps' argued against those of 'rickeys.' But don't fool yourself that a man drank whisky or gin because a certain brand offered some mysterious piquancy of flavor. Don't fool yourself that men drank wine because of the color or the bouquet; that men drank beer for its color or creaminess; that men drank 'juleps' for the mint, or 'rickeys' for the lime-juice. Men drank for the alcohol in the drink and for no other reason. Believe me, I know. The sole reason for the existence of these various drinks was to induce the body to accept them.

"Were a man to mix alcohol with water and drink it, the palate, the stomach, would rebel. So it became a profession for the makers of booze and for us bartenders to disguise alcohol with odors and flavors so that men could more readily accept it. Also, different drinks provided men with different quantities of alcohol, as they wanted. It was for the alcohol alone, what it did to them, that men drank.

"About inducing the stomach to accept drink. Rare indeed is the man whose first drink was strong in alcohol. The average person taking whiskey for the first time gagged. His body re-

(Continued on Page 70.)

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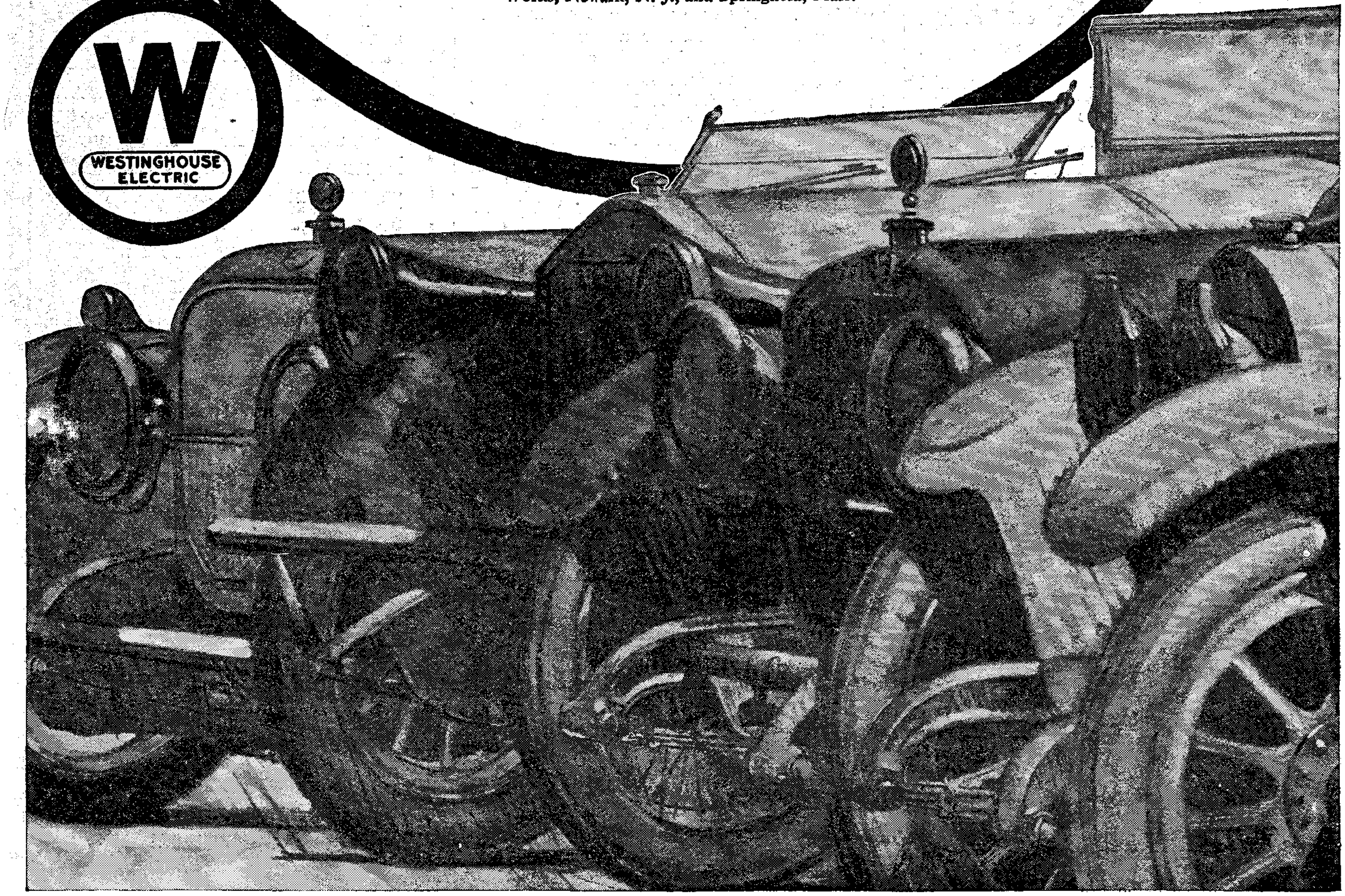

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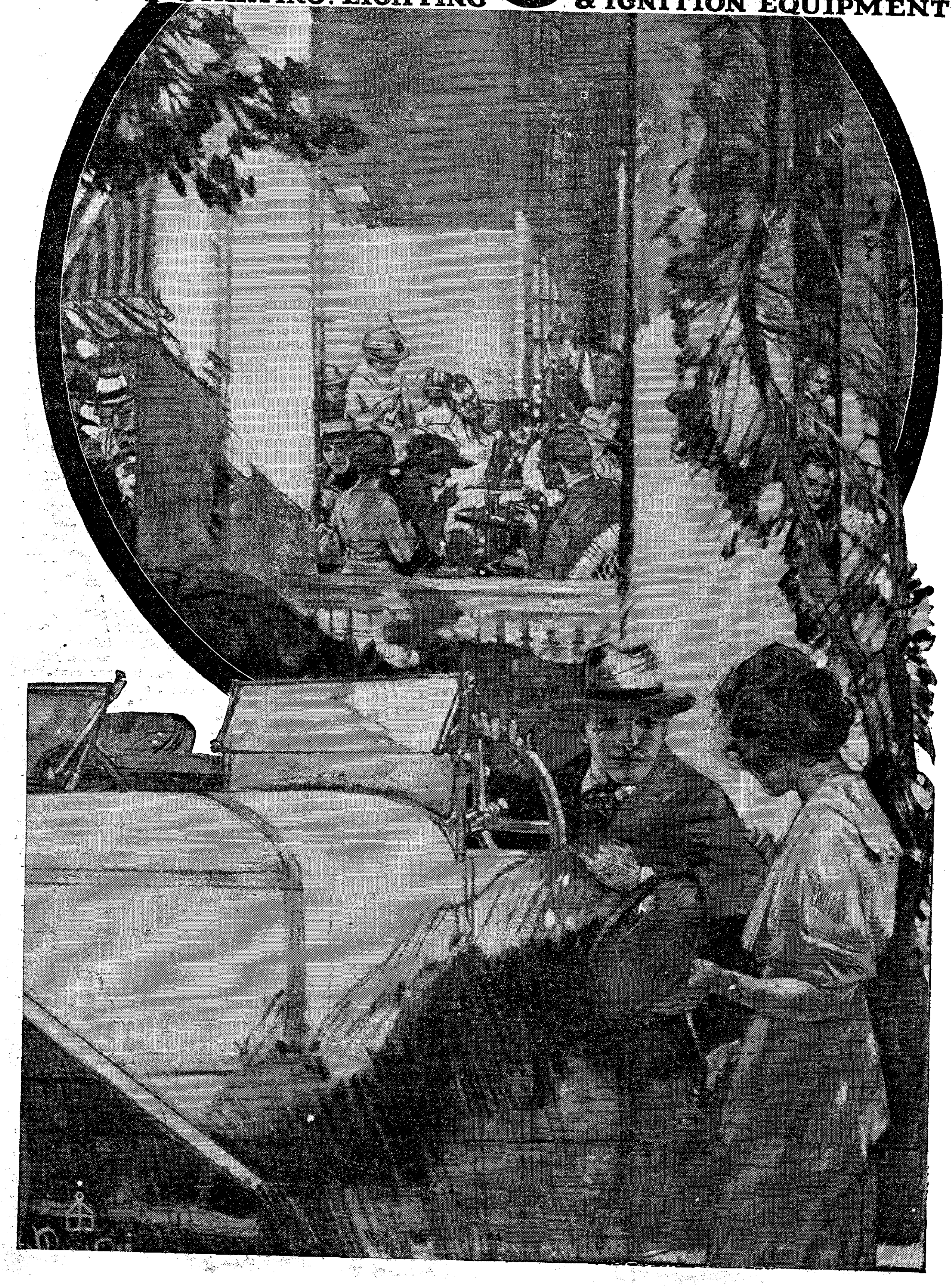

A Barber Shaves More Men in a Day Than You Shave in a Month

HAVE you noticed that all barbers use just one type of razor—the GENCO type? Two hundred thousand barbers wouldn't keep right on using this one type of razor if a better had ever been discovered.

Some men deny themselves the use of a regular razor because they imagine that stropping one is an Art or the trick of a skilled hand.

Barbers aren't stopped by any such notion. They simply buy razors built to strop.

Anybody Can Strop a GENCO Razor

It's built to strop. It has a broad back; its blade is hollow ground; and right behind that thin, keen edge is a slight bevel. Back, hollow-grinding and bevel, all three help to set its edge against the strop at exactly the correct angle. A few light strokes, and you have the smoothly cutting edge all barbers recognize the need of having.

Save the time and money in shaving that every barber does. A barber shaves hundreds to your one, but—you shave over 300 times a year.

Drop in on your dealer. Look for the three features mentioned. Every one of our razors is hand-ground from special steel. That's necessary because of our guarantee—"GENCO Razors must make good or we will."

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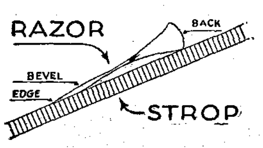

Note how Genco Razors meet the strop in just the proper way to assure a perfect shaving edge. The bevel lends backbone to the edge and guides it on the strop.

sented it. More easy was it to down, the first time, beer or wine, or a cocktail, with the alcohol taste carefully camouflaged by fruit. I have seen these 'first drinkers.' Most of them began on beer and then came a day when they wanted more alcohol and they went to whiskey, to distilled spirits, gin or rum, with their higher percentages of alcohol. But they began on beer. Their body would not stand for them beginning on whiskey. Nature had to be 'eased in.' First, it accepted a drink with about five per cent alcohol; then it wanted thirty-five per cent.

"Of course, you know what alcohol is. I made it my business to find out about everything in the booze game. Alcohol is a liquid without color, sharp and repellent of taste, and quite suave of odor. Before telling you what it did to men--as I have watched it from behind the bar--I shall tell you what we did to alcohol so it would please men. After we colored and perfumed alcohol, it reminded me sometimes of a woman of the night, adorned to attract.

"I shall begin with a 'dynamite drink.' You know brandy, cognac? They made it by distilling wine. When distilled, it was colorless and had about fifty per cent. alcohol. Then it was put in a cask from the wood of which it took an amber or brown color. In the cask it lost some of the alcohol, and when it came to us at the bar in bottles it had about forty per cent. alcohol. I have served brandy, however, that was as high as fifty-two per cent. alcohol. Whisky was not quite as strong; almost, though. Distilled from barley, rye, maize, or other grains, it ran from thirty-five per cent. to as high as forty-six per cent. in some of the imported 'Scotches.' Rum, you know, was made of distilled molasses and the by-products of cane-sugar factories. Not as strong as whisky, it was stronger than gin, which latter had about thirty per cent. alcohol. Gin was distilled from unmalted grain and flavored with juniper berries. Those were the common drinks and the base ingredients for mixed drinks.

"Wine, made from the fermented juice of the grape, ran from ten per cent. to twenty-five per cent. alcohol. Beer, supposed to be made from the fermented malt, flavored with hops--but which it rarely was in America--contained, before the war measures, from three to nine per cent. alcohol. Ale was about the same. Of course, the beer of today has only 2.75 alcohol, but alcohol there is and men drink it for the alcohol alone. It may interest you to know that before the war, when beer in Europe was condemned as being bad, we imported it along with good beer; for, unlike European countries, we had no inspection of beer."

This leads the bartender-philospher to a discussion of the many methods employed for adulterating booze. This practice never had his personal approval, for it appears that he is not only a philospher but also an honest man and his scruples against handing out fake drinks to customers who paid high prices for the real, simon-pure life-saver at least on two occasions overcame him to such an extent that he threw up his job. Moreover, he says he knew this falsifying was bound to bring on prohibition. His account of fake drinks follows:

"To whisky some distillers added

chemicals which gave it a desired 'age.' When Scotch is genuinely made, the creosote in it comes from the peat in the making; in very good Scotch this is eliminated, for it is not good for the stomach. The average 'bar Scotch' was not imported. It was made in America. Also it held creosote (injurious), artificially added so it would taste 'smoky' like some real Scotch, from which the creosote is not removed. Most of the Scotch sold in America was 'fake.' I shall never forget the day when a salesman from a distillery came into a café where I worked. My boss considered himself an expert on whisky. The salesman came over to the bar with him and called for small glasses. Into these he poured his samples for him to taste. The boss picked up the glasses, sniffed their contents, tasted them carefully, and, as he did so, said:

"'That new Bourbon is very good -- Brandy ten years in the cask, fine -- This is good Irish -- Where did you get that Scotch? -- It's O. K.'

"The salesman smiled. He quoted then a price per barrel on these whiskies so cheap that it made my employer gasp, 'But how can you afford to sell such goods so cheap?'

"The salesman grinned. 'That stuff is wood alcohol. Its tastes, colors and flavors were fixed up by our head chemist -- great, hey?'

"And my boss gave him a big order and I quit the job. On the level, it went against the grain. I'd be serving this stuff--wood alcohol, all doped up to conceal it to my customers and they, thinking it was good booze,paying fancy prices for it. Few are the men who can tell a cleverly-faked whiskey from the real stuff.

"There are wine fakers too. One day, when I was tending bar in a well-known hotel, the manager sent for me. With him was a wine man who was saying, 'Put in my line of wines, and every price will be so low that you'll increase your profits.' That sounded like false goods to me and I asked him how they did it.

"'Oh, easy,' he laughed. 'We've got some chemists who are wonders.They take a little cheap California wine, some water, some vinegar and potato alcohol and turn you out as nice a bottle of claret as you want to see. We make our Rhine wine and Sauterne by using a little real sherry as a base. To this add citric acid, tannic acid (for the dry flavor), alcohol and water -- and there's your Sauterne. If you want a sweet wine, like Chablis, we substitute white sugar syrup for the tannic acid. If you want your wines aged, we add a little glycerine--altho glucose does the trick, too.

"I learned from that wine man that brandy was faked by using wood alcohol as a base, adding silent spirit and oenanthic ether, and coloring and sweetening with caramel. Cordials were faked too. All the mixer did was to line up his bottles of benzoic acid, benzoic ether, acetic acid and ether, oenanthic ether and glycerine. He used a little of each, added wood or potato alcohol, added a few drops of cochineal and there's your cherry brandy! Fake booze brought prohibition.

"I'm going to show up most of the brewers, too; not all, for some did try to make honest beer. Honestly, though, in my experience, I drew mighty little pure beer from the tap. Beer should be made from fermented infusions of malt flavored with hops. In Europe,beer must be lagered, stored for three months,Few American breweries could keep their

(Continued on Page 74.)

The DUPLEX ALCAZAR Halves Space and Cuts Cooking Cost

The Duplex-Alcazar is made in enough types and styles to satisfy everyone's taste and requirements. And it occupies no more space than the kind you now have.

There are lots of imitations on the market now but the Duplex-Alcazar was the first on the market and still holds its quality lead.

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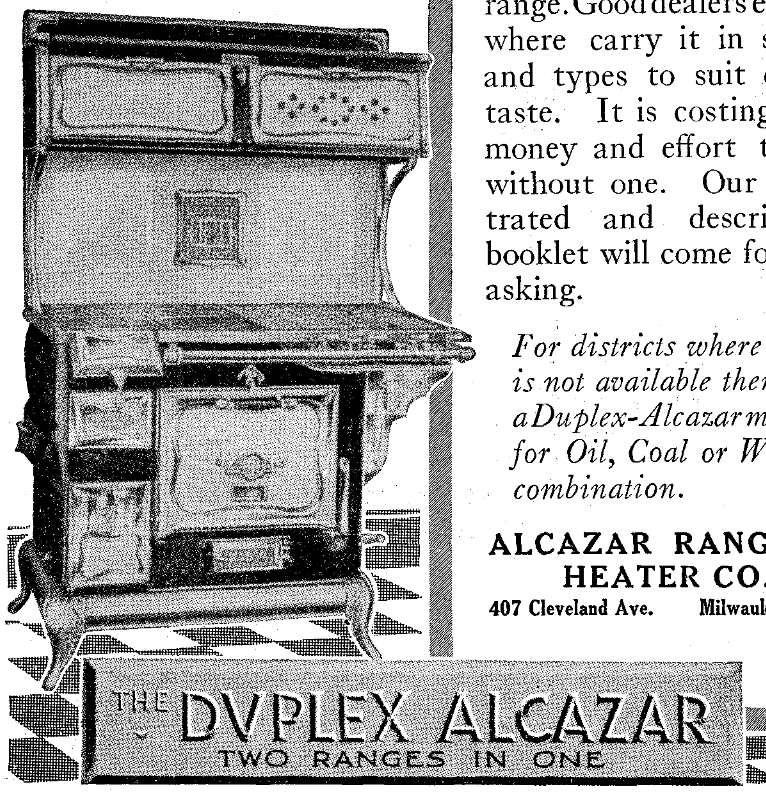

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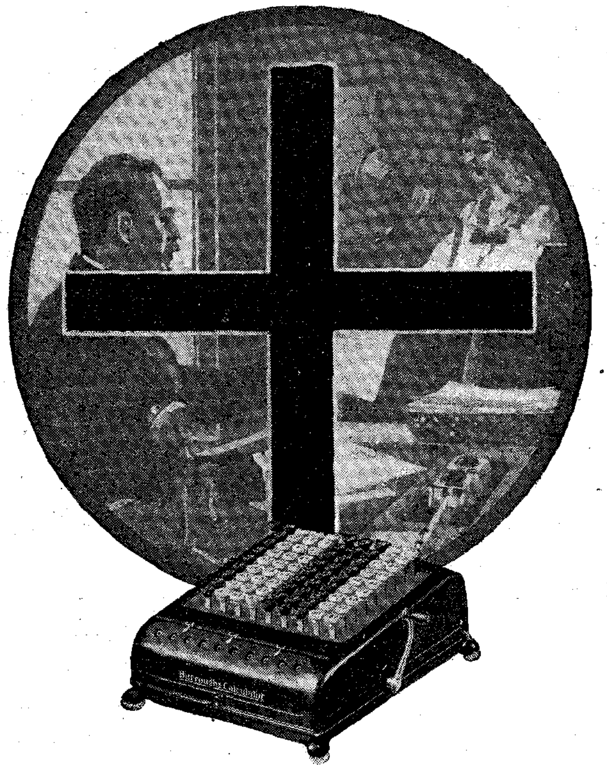

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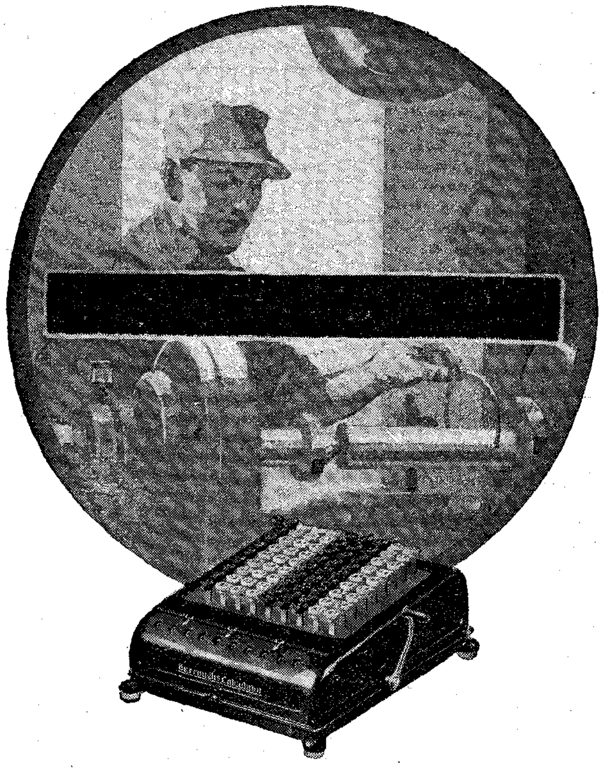

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Because the work of calculating goes all through every kind of business (every business must multiply and subtract and add and divide), you will find Burroughs Calculators almost everywhere. One railway uses more than 400 of them; a steel concern has more than 300; there are over 100 in one retail store. Hundreds of concerns have twenty or more—and thousands of others use one or two or less than a dozen.

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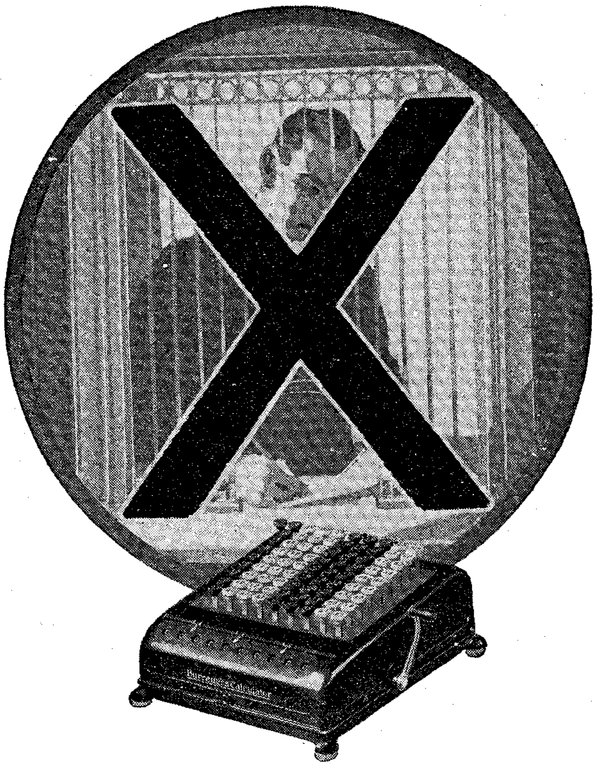
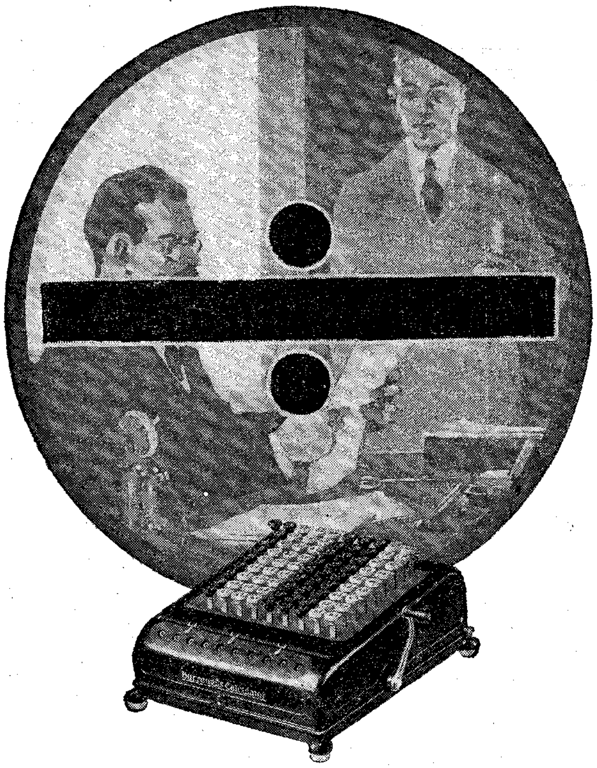
Business





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Calculator

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Should this man stop eating altogether?

He eats entirely too much—always has. He has a particular weakness for rich and indigestible foods. But now he is beginning to realize the folly of his excess, and he wants to correct it.

"Should this man stop eating altogether?" Silly question, you say. And we admit it, it is. The thing for him to do is what most men do—be careful not to eat the wrong kinds of food and not to eat over-much.

All this applies to smoking as well as to eating. The normal man needs only to be as careful and sensible in smoking as in eating, and all will be well with him. If he smokes *after meals* and not *before meals;* if he smokes with reasonable moderation and *sticks to Girards,* he will never have to worry about any ill effects from tobacco.

The Girard is made of fine full-flavored Havana tobacco from which we first remove the surplus oil-gums which sometimes give tobacco a disturbing effect. For this reason the Girard never gets on your nerves. It is America's most famous cigar, is sold in every State in the Union, and is recommended as well as smoked by doctors.

Broker size 2 for 25c

Ask for Girard at the next cigar counter

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf

Established 48 years — Philadelphia

GIRARD

Never gets on your nerves

beer in lager for three months, It would so putrefy as to be worthless. That is because many of our brewers used a ferment which was not inspected by the government and was not always pure. So their beer fermented rottenly. To overcome the putrefaction, the brewers added arsenious acid, white arsens or salicylic acid--which latter when used a long time did more harm to the kidneys and liver than booze ever did."

Then the bartender goes on to discuss why men drink and the different effects produced on different men by drinking. It appears that it is somewhat difficult to come to any definite conclusion regarding this matter. Booze is erratic, he says, and one can't tell whether a given quantity of a certain brand is going to produce merely a mild glow of enthusiasm or wild "delusions of grandeur." Particularly interesting is his observation that there is no such thing as a "moderate drinker." "Month by month, year by year, a man took more and more," he found. As to the reason for men's drinking, this bartender's observations lead him to decide that they drink to "lift themselves." He continues:

"The alcohol gave an exhilaration that changed dullness and weariness into a false flashing feeling of being alive. Then some drink for the dreamy forgetfulness,a dangerous indifference to actualities -- a poisonous and highly-prized mood for men to attain. Men liked to drink together because of the way alcohol let down the bars. I have seen timid men become bold; and men of few words, 'hard boiled' fellows,become voluble talkers. Men who when stark sober could 'let themselves go,'men who were in dread of convention,were utterly different beings when they drank -- which is why they drank. For alcohol made most men bold. Most timid men like the feeling of boldness.

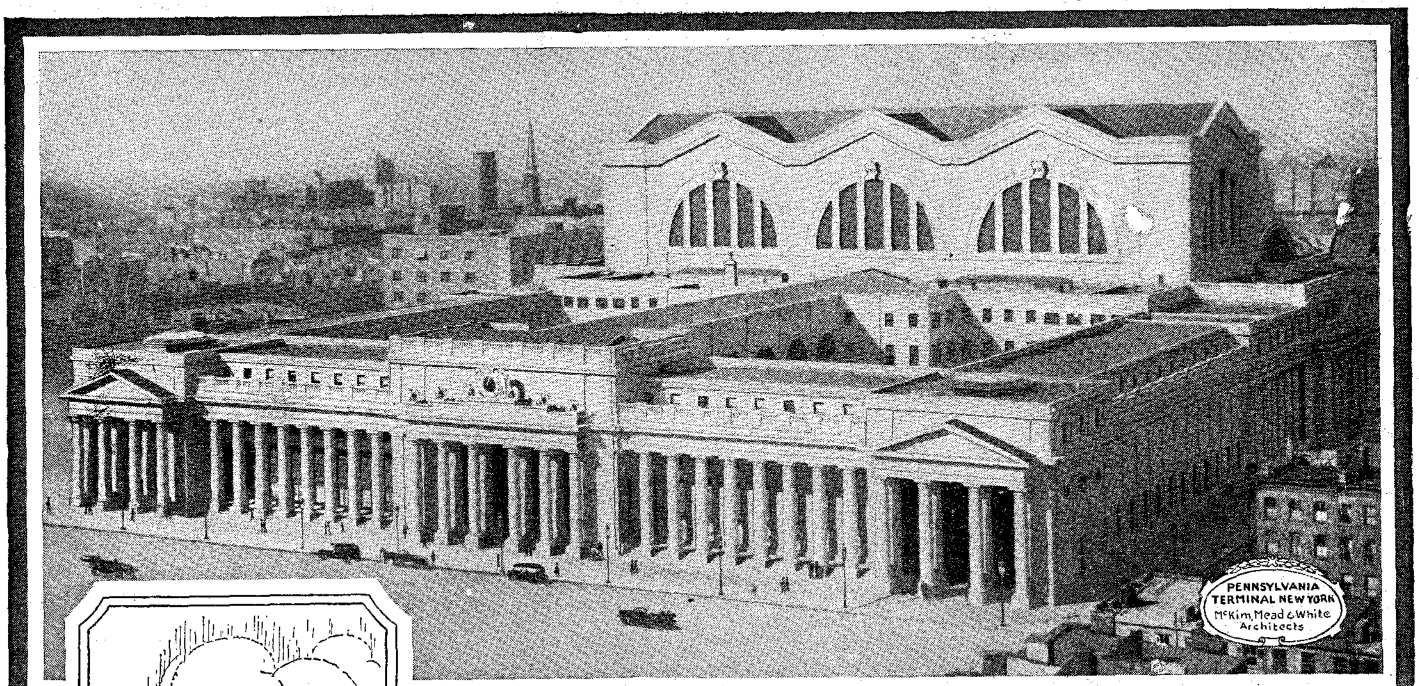
"You see, I have watched the effects of alcohol and I know that its first effect is on the nerves; that is the feeling of being 'lifted,' the 'pick up,' the 'glow,' briefly, stimulation by alcohol hurried the heart action. The stomach glowed and felt fine; that was caused by the alcohol making the blood vessels expand through increased pumping from the heart. That made a man think a drink had 'warmed him up.' The brain got the stimulation. It seemed easier for him to think. He glowed. That was the first effect of a drink.

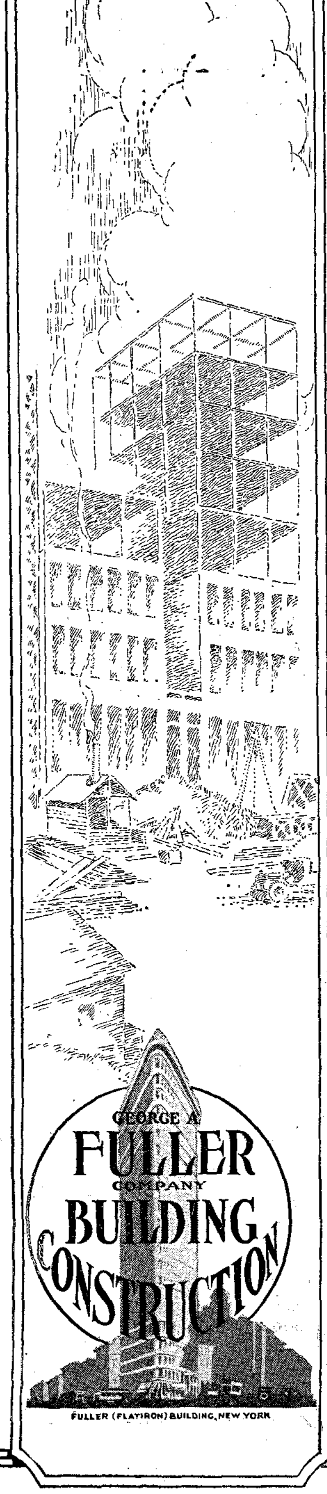
"When they had one drink, I noticed that men wanted to talk. When they had a number of drinks, they still wanted to talk--generally about themselves.

"Such boasting as I have chanced to hear while serving customers drinks!

"There were men who came into our place, who, I believe, drank simply to get up the courage to talk about themselves. I have noticed that the more they had to drink the less discrimination they showed. They would buttonhole anybody, buy drinks for anyone who would listen to them. The more they drank, the more they prattled and the more they lied. I observed that a heavy drinker was generally very selfish. His donations to Salvation

(Continued on Page 77.)


PENNSYLVANIA TERMINAL NEW YORK
McKim, Mead & White Architects



"Fuller-Built" Landmarks

THE building of a terminal such as the Pennsylvania Station, in the heart of New York City, called for experience in building construction and engineering service embracing practically every known phase of building work, and ability to solve many new problems that had never presented themselves before in a building operation.

Working in close harmony with the architect and engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, these problems were met and handled by the George A. Fuller Company in a way that is typical of the character of service that is available to any architect, engineer or owner.

Other Notable Fuller-Built Terminals are:

Kansas City Terminal, Kansas City
Jarvis Hunt, Architect, Chicago

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Terminal, Chicago
Frost & Granger, Architects, Chicago

Michigan Central Terminal, Detroit
N. Y. Central Railroad Co. Architects
Geo. H. Webb, Chief Engineer

Wabash Depot, Pittsburgh
Theodore C. Link, Architect, St. Louis

Hudson Terminal, Hudson Tubes, New York
Clinton & Russell, Architects

New Pennsylvania Railroad Freight Terminal, Chicago
Price & McLanahan, Architects

Canadian Pacific Terminal, Montreal
Frank L. Ellingwood, Chief Engineer

Whether your contemplated building operation is usual or unusual, there is experience here that will aid you to solve it most effectively and economically.

Consultation is invited through any of our offices.

George A. Fuller Company

New York
Boston
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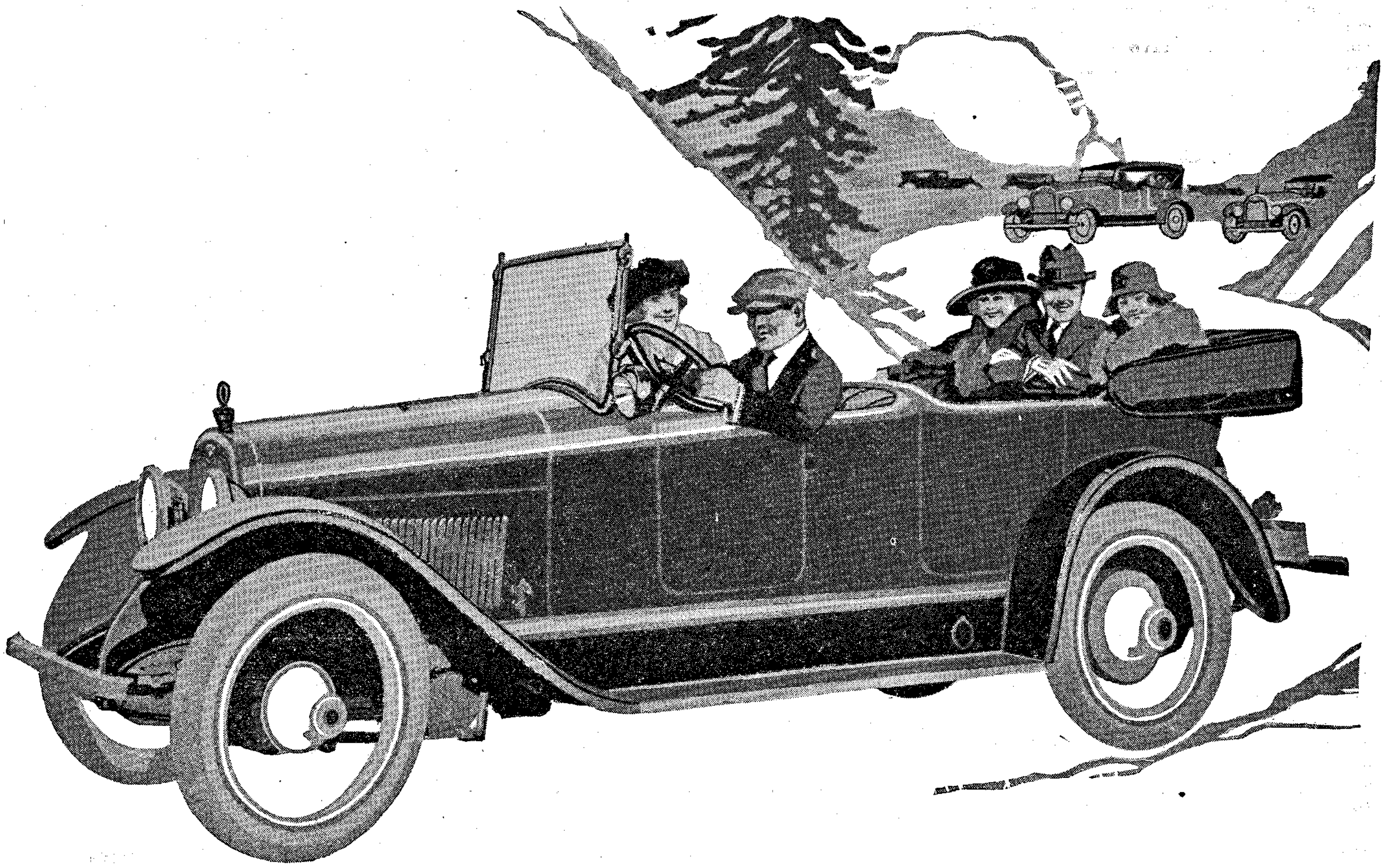


The SMILE CAR

Motoring has a new meaning for owners of the AMERICAN Balanced Six.

Cradled in comfort and security over the balanced AMERICAN chassis, you ride with a new sense of ease and satisfaction. For the first time you experience the *complete* joy of motoring.

Due to the scientific distribution of weight, which is the outstanding characteristic of this Balanced Six, the load is divided over each of the four wheels *almost to the fraction of a pound.* The chassis is not underweighted at the rear nor overweighted at the front. Each wheel carries an *equal* share of the load—with an effect upon the riding qualities of the car that is little short of amazing.

At all speeds and under all conditions of travel the AMERICAN holds the road as no other car does. There is no slip—no sideway when you take sharp turns. No skidding in ticklish places. It fairly hugs the roadbed.

For this reason the AMERICAN is known, wherever it goes, as the Smile Car.

Behind the wheel of this Balanced Six in all truth the Miles become Smiles. Trouble never sits as your companion. In city traffic or on the open road you are equally at ease.

Your AMERICAN will not fail you.

Miss PEARL WHITE—and the smile that has won millions in Fox Films—behind the wheel of the AMERICAN.

TOURING CARS ROADSTERS SEDANS
45 HORSEPOWER 122-INCH WHEELBASE

AMERICAN MOTORS CORPORATION

FACTORY: PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

AMERICAN
The Balanced Six

MILES OF SMILES

Army girls, begging nuns and the like, were most often inspired not by generosity, but by a desire to show off--to give away money with everybody looking on. It was a lack of mental balance which made him throw away money he could not afford.

"In watching men drink, I formed a theory. Some booze affected men worse than other booze. I decided that a bartender should prescribe for his customers. I was a dispenser of alcohol; and one customer could stand more alcohol than another. A bartender who considered the mixing and serving of drinks an art should never let a customer take something that was 'dynamite' for him.

"It has been my observation that young men are harder drinkers than middle aged men; and I know that this also does not tally with general opinion. Perhaps this is because young men have keener imaginations. The booze stirred them and started rosy and pleasant dreams. I have seen young men, not thirty, stand up at the bar and, after stowing away highballs at a rate that would shock a seasoned drinker, unloosen their tongues, telling in voices heard over the whole barroom the 'wonderful deals' which they were going to put through. It has been my notice that younger men were particularly anxious to have themselves thought important and so, when they were drinking, they let their tongues wag.

"There is one thing, though, about the ideas which came when a man was drinking--some of them were inclined to be a little shady. I have heard men, whom I knew would never be in a crooked deal, after getting some highballs under their belts, outline to their companions some of the rawest deals. I guess booze did make some people think crooked. And I know this-- the fellow who was drinking heavily all the time, got to be one awful liar. I don't understand this, but I know it is true. I knew of a young fellow who made a lot of money suddenly and took to running too fast. They used to call him 'one square guy.' To-day nobody would believe that man under oath. He became such a liar that he couldn't tell the truth to save his soul, even on the most unimportant and trivial things. Booze did that to him.

"There was one kind of drinker I never could stand and every time he lined up at the bar, I felt like climbing over and throwing him out. He was the fellow that booze made a fool---the man who, when he got a few drinks, became a 'wise guy' and 'knocked' everybody. I always heard this kind of fellow telling how good he was and sneering at everybody else.

"Then there was that man around fifty who soaked up booze and went along the bar repeating one sentence to everybody, and asking everybody to have a drink with him. A few nights after the armistice was signed, there came to the bar the advertising manager of a well-known periodical. He was that kind. All he did for a solid hour was to drink and tell everybody who would--or would not--listen to him, 'Yankee Bull and Johnnie Bull rule the world. Fine! Have a drink with me. Old England and New England!'

"I never heard young men get on a single track thought like that when they were full. Young men's thoughts ran in all directions when they were drinking.

"And the funny part about it all was that I could never tell whether booze was going to make a man do something wrong or not. Of course in a Broadway bar all sorts of people came in. One

It is so easy to get false notions
but~

of course
COFFEE
is Healthful

Many, many good well-meaning people used to think the world was flat. A Portuguese went out and sailed around the earth. And we all know now they were *wrong*.

Coffee was a popular beverage before Magellan disproved the old foolish fallacy. It is still popular the world over. But many people have false *notions* about it.

Of course coffee is healthful. Just as wholesome and nourishing as anything else you eat or drink. But too much of *anything* isn't good.

One may eat too much meat. Or drink too much milk. But nobody claims that meat and milk are not healthful. It isn't the use of coffee that is harmful—it is the *abuse* of it.

Coffee proved good in the war—in the trenches—in the camp—in the hospital—on the march—on the sea. Soldiers and sailors know that coffee is nourishing—*sustaining*.

Drink coffee three times a day, if you like. But be sure that you drink good coffee—*real* coffee.

This is the only way to get the genuine coffee *taste*. Imitations are more likely to be harmful than *genuine* coffee.

SIGNIFICANT—*The consumption of Coffee in the United States during the last 50 years has increased twice as fast as the population.*

COFFEE is Nature's Gift

Copyright 1919 by the Joint Coffee Trade Publicity Committee of the United States.

"TOO many cooks spoil the broth" is a saying that is as true as it is old. Applied to underwear, it means that too many buttons spoil the suit. In the

HATCH
ONE BUTTON
UNION SUIT

there is just one master button at the chest that does all the work. With it you get the perfect fit and comfort you have sought so long.

You get more than that, too. You get a saving in the time and trouble that somebody would have to take in replacing the nine or more buttons that keep falling off and in repairing the nine or more button holes that keep ripping and gapping.

The Hatch-One Button Union Suit comes in superfine cotton, worsted and mercerized materials. A catalog describing the complete line will be sent free on request.

This garment is featured at the best stores everywhere, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your size with remittance to our mill at Albany, N. Y., and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

ONE BUTTON Hatch UNION SUIT
PATENTED JUNE 18, 1914

Men's Garments: $2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00

Boy's Garments: $1.50, 2.00 and 2.50

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.
ALBANY, N. Y.

night, for the fun of it, I listened to the talk of a couple of gamblers with two business men. They were all drinking a lot. The talk at first was very formal. The gamblers were bent on 'making a good impression.' Drink by drink their talk got loose, inexact; then their pronunciation got mixed up; their speech became thick. At last they fell back upon a few stock expressions like--'I'll tell the world'--'You said something, Sammy'--'You bet, Joe.' Then after that, they began to be uncertain on their feet.

"That set me thinking. I guess the booze hit a fellow's brain---the way those gamblers got tied up in their talk. After that, it got at your body --the way those gamblers became unsteady on their feet. I got that hunch on booze, that it worked from the head down to the feet, and I started to watch people to see how the idea checked out. I was surprised to find how after a drink or so a man's talk brightened. And I said to myself, 'How does that come? It must be the effect of the booze on the brain.' I remember when I was a youngster at school how they used to tell us that the brain was a pretty delicate thing. Is it good to affect the brain with booze?

"What I know about booze is this. He was a rare man who was a 'moderate drinker.' Few men could take a few drinks and let it alone."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

OUR ECONOMIC STANDING AS A RESULT OF THE WAR

PEPPER, CHARLES M. AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE. The United States as a World Power in the New Era of international Commerce. (8vo., pp. xvi-350). New York: The Century Company.

One of the results of the war is to leave the United States enormously a creditor nation. And this is independent of the fact that we have loaned foreign governments amounts into the billions. Goods--raw foods, raw materials for industry, and finished products--have all contributed to this end; while, after the first year the factories of Europe were largely closed to the production of articles for peaceful commerce for three years, we continued such production in considerable part, tho much power was diverted to munition-making. We entered markets practically closed to us before, and enlarged our dealings where we already had footing. And now we are in a condition to continue to enjoy these advantages, since our needs of reconstruction are smaller than those of Europe and we produce at home much of the raw material.

But "competitive trade" is coming, each year with growing intensity. The need of money "over there" is more imperative than here. And the struggle will consequently be sharper. Hence the value and timeliness of a volume by an expert which surveys world-markets and the nature of the trade which constitutes them. The value is the greater if information is conveyed concerning the economic and fiscal policies of the different nations. The author of this volume is competent and experienced, has been trade adviser to the Department of State, and has studied especially and written upon South-American and Caribbean commercial affairs.

The twenty-one chapters of the volume give a balanced exposition of the history and the factors in world trade.

(Continued on Page 82.)

Franklin
NON-STOP LOW GEAR RUN
PORTLAND, ME.
TO TOP OF
MT. WASHINGTON

Driver: P. E. Frost, Franklin Dealer, Portland. Observers: W. R. Cutter, Vice-President, J. R. Libbey Co., Department Store, Portland; F. A. Currier, Cumberland Rubber Co., Portland; A. Cole, newspaper representative.

FRANKLIN CAR Reliability and Air-Cooling Superiority Again Demonstrated by a 98.2 Mile Non-Stop Low-Gear Run Ending at the Top of Famous Mount Washington.

On August 17th, a Franklin stock model touring car ran all the way from Portland, Maine, to the top of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire on low gear without a stop. This remarkable feat is the latest public proof of the superiority of Franklin Direct Air Cooling (no water to boil or freeze).

This car, just such a one as thousands of Franklin owners are driving all over the country, carried three official observers besides its driver and averaged 11.1 miles per hour—*on low gear.*

The Franklin had already run ninety miles on low gear without a stop before reaching the base of Mt. Washington—in itself a test never duplicated by other cars.

Then, without halt, came the real task the Franklin had set out to perform—a climb to the top of Mt. Washington, an elevation of 6290 feet.

Road and Weather Conditions Make Feat More Notable

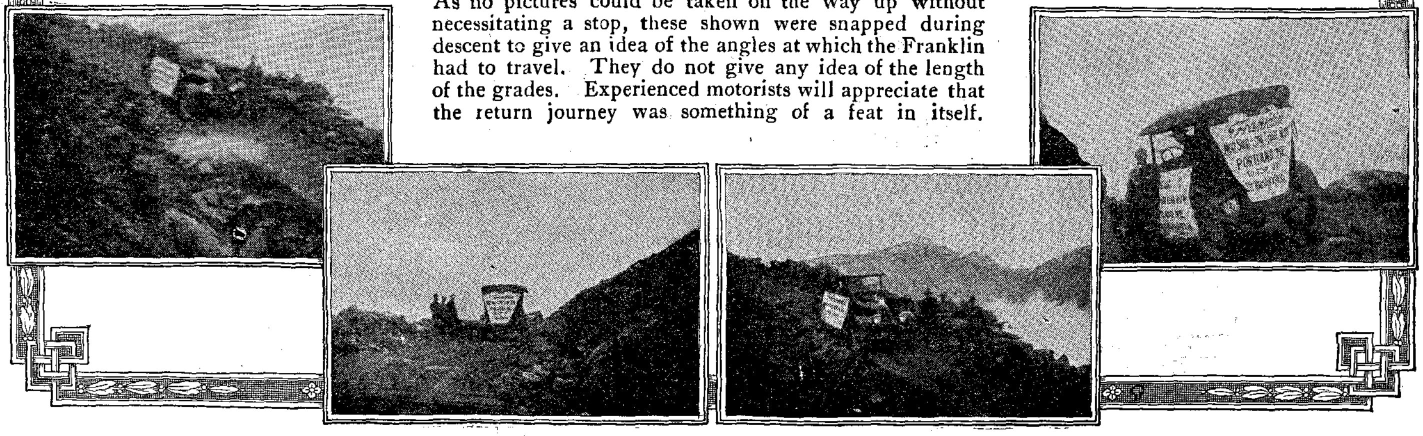
Rain soaked, slippery roads; no chains; no stops permitted—these were the added difficulties to a performance generally considered impossible even under the best conditions. But the Franklin reached the summit, overcoming the final obstacle of a 27% grade, in perfect running shape and returned to Portland the same day.

By official observation, the Franklin did not show the slightest trace of wear and tear or over-heating, its engine performing with absolute regularity on all grades as well as on level going.

Ability for eighteen years to demonstrate consistently this kind of performance is what has made the Franklin known as the most practical fine car.

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline
12,500 miles to the set of tires
50% slower yearly depreciation

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N.Y.



As no pictures could be taken on the way up without necessitating a stop, these shown were snapped during descent to give an idea of the angles at which the Franklin had to travel. They do not give any idea of the length of the grades. Experienced motorists will appreciate that the return journey was something of a feat in itself.

When Every Second Counts

Sooner or later you will surely face an emergency when you must drive your tires hard and fast.

When that emergency comes, you must be ready to start immediately and go through.

Are your tires ready for this supreme test? Are they Oldfield Tires—tires developed and built for just this kind of use?

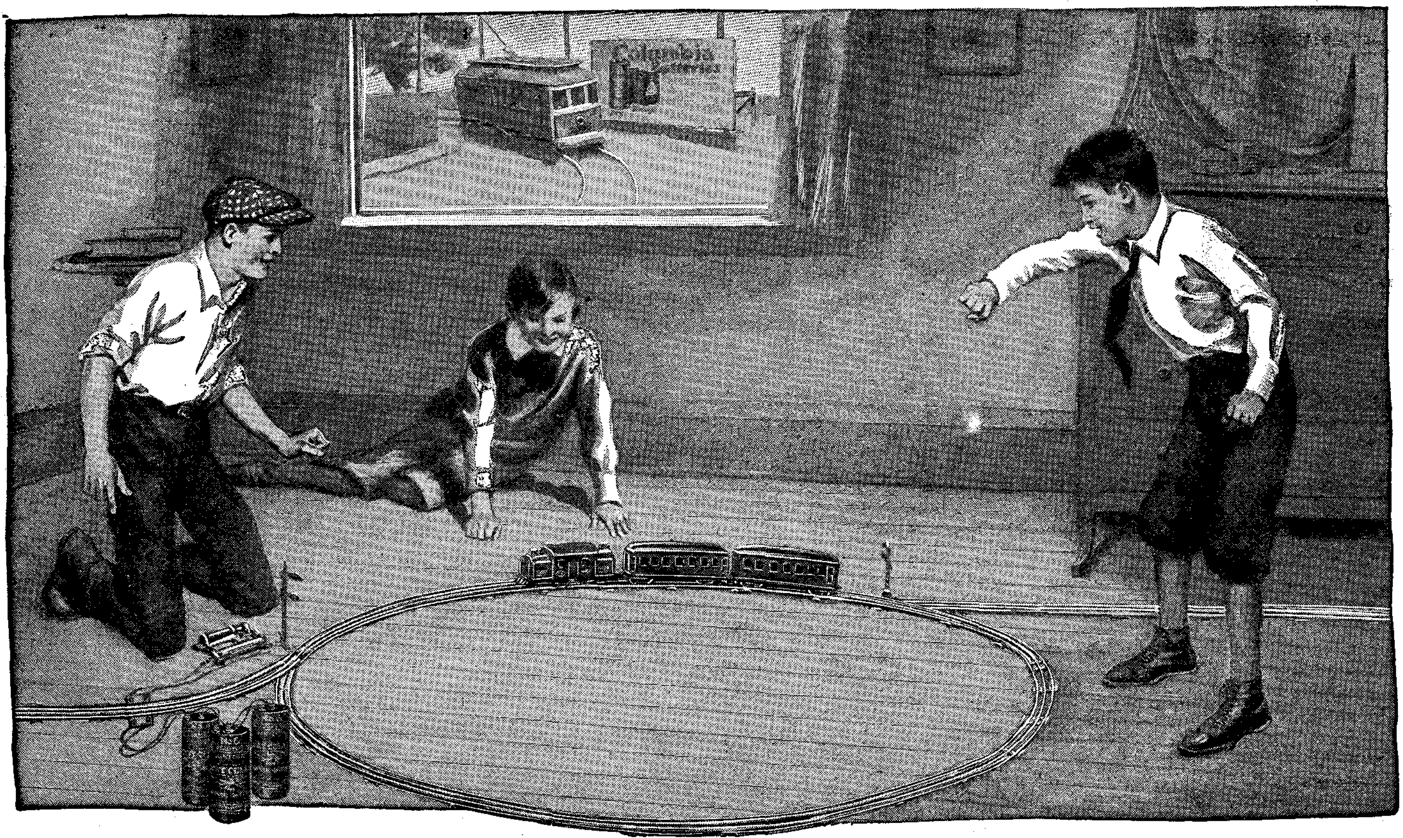
Every race day for 20 years was an emergency day for Barney Oldfield. From his tires the Master Driver always asked far more than your severest demands. Ordinary tires could never have performed for him as these specially built tires he himself designed, drove and now builds for you.

When your emergency comes, let it therefore find your car equipped with Oldfields—tires of such high quality that you can dismiss from your mind all thought of trouble, and give your whole attention to the vital task of making time.

THE OLDFIELD TIRE CO.
BARNEY OLDFIELD
PRESIDENT
CLEVELAND, O.
Export Department: 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

OLDFIELD TIRES

"The Most Trustworthy Tires Built"



It's the Same Old "Juice"

—the Electricity that whizzes the Big Trolley Car along or pours from the Fiery Little Columbia to drive the Youngsters' Train

ELECTRICITY for hustling the big trolley car along the street comes from mammoth generators whose energy is reckoned in thousands of horsepower. . . . The youngsters' train gets its snap and go from the Fiery Little Columbia. . . . In both cases it is identically the same kind of electricity running the same type of motor. The only difference is in degree and size.

Toys themselves appear to enjoy the frolic when spun around by Columbias. No connection with the house-lighting fixtures is needed—the whole outfit may be toted up to the garret, out on the lawn, anywhere, everywhere, wherever the good time is—and with absolute safety.

What a marvelous thing this Columbia Dry Battery is—and what a lot of uses! Motionless, yet moving toys at a merry clip; cold, yet firing the fuel in autos, motorboats, trucks, tractors, and farm engines; silent, yet giving a vigorous tone to telephones, bells, and buzzers; lightless, yet illuminating lanterns, pocket lamps, and other portables. . . . Fahnestock Spring Clip Binding Posts may be had without extra charge.

THE STORAGE BATTERY

WHEN you place a Columbia Storage Battery in your car you equip with *definite power guaranteed for a definite time.* The famous Columbia Pyramid Seal stamped on the connectors is the symbol of that guarantee.

Columbia Storage Battery Service is all around. Stop in and see how easily and gladly they make certain that each and every user gets the actual performance to which his orginal purchase entitles him.

Columbia
Dry and Storage Batteries

F-19

The elements of transportation by land and sea, the farm, machinery, and efficiency work, raw materials,diplomacy, distinct national policies, regional and national interests, foreign investments, and special interests, all find exposition here. The opportunities and interests in cooperation by smaller dealers as well as the methods and advantages of the greater companies receive attention. There is no spreadeagleism, but the confidence of the writer in American enterprise and shrewdness is suggested throughout.

In short, this is a volume packed with information of value to "the business man, the industrialist, the student of international commerce," and to political leaders and legislators.

ROOSEVELT'S LIFE AND HIS IDEALS.

ROOSEVELT. HIS LIFE, MEANING, AND MESSAGES. Current Literature Publishing Company, New York. 4 Vols., small 8vo. viii-1903, x-367 pp.

ROOSEVELT'S LIFE AND IDEALS.

Roosevelt. *His Life, Meaning*, and Messages. Current Literature Publishing Company, New York. 4 Vols., small 8vo. viii-1903, x-367 pp.

Of this interesting set of books the first three are edited by William Griffith, and the last is written by Eugene Thwing. Mr. Griffith has brought together the pronouncements of Theodore Roosevelt on topics which furnish the subtitles of vols.1-111.Vols.1. and 11. deal with "The Roosevelt Policy," covering gubernatorial and presidential messages, speeches, state papers, etc., on coporate wealth and allied topics. Vol. 111. collects the "Newer Roosevelt Messages" on the war (before and after) and some other vital topics. Mr. Thwing has written the life and pointed its morals. The collections of the speeches, etc.,do not profess to be, and are not, the complete utterances of the most popular American of these latter days. Some of the documents, such as letters, are complete; others are excerpts from speeches,magazine articles,or messages. These are chosen for their relevance to the subject of the volume. They are usually sufficiently ample to give the reader clear insight into the personality and the position of Roosevelt as he expressed himself either on topics which were already on the carpet as subjects of thought or discussion, or on those which by his treatment of them in his own inimitable manner at once became of interest to his fellow citizens. Part of these were furnished by Mr. Roosevelt himself; others are used by permission of the owners of the copyright in each case. The authenticity is thus sufficiently guarded, and reliance can be placed on the material here presented.

The life was evidently written by an ardent admirer,fully in accord with his subject's theory of the strenuous life, of the value of work alike to the poor, the well-to-do, and the rich. There is a becoming modesty in the writer's preface--"It would be next to impossible," he says, "for any one man to write a complete life of Theodore Roosevelt. There will be many lives of Roosevelt as there are many of Lincoln." He has given us accordingly a version of a life replete with interest and abounding in encouragement for the really virile. The introduction or first chapter, entitled "A Twice-born Boy," would arouse interest in one who knew nothing at all of the subject. And the rest of the tale holds its grip even on him who knows well the history of one of the greatest of Americans.

HOLEPROOF

Refinement

The decided preference of men of refinement for Holeproof Hosiery is but natural—the lustrous, elegant appearance of Holeproof appeals to good taste as much as its famous wearing qualities appeal to sound judgment.

You can get Holeproof Hosiery in your favorite material, pure silk, silk faced and lusterized lisle. Look for the Holeproof label on every pair.

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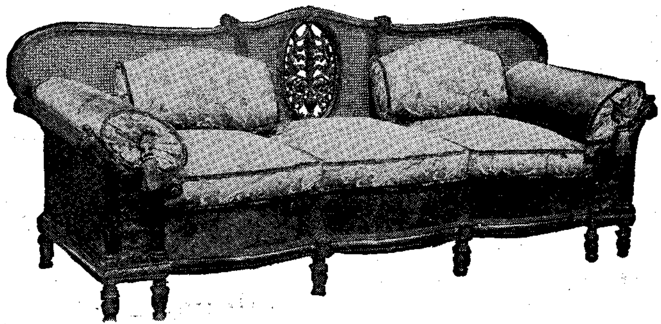
50 York Street, Sydney, Australia

HOSIERY

Karpen
Guaranteed
Upholstered
Furniture
CHICAGO NEW YORK



KARPEN *furniture*

To those who seek the aristocrat of furniture, the beauty and dignity of line in Karpenesque Upholstered Furniture makes a lasting appeal. Karpen Furniture has that indefinable touch of the master craftsman of today who searches both the past and the present for his ideals. For sale by leading dealers everywhere.

S. KARPEN & BROS.
CHICAGO . NEW YORK

This series was well worth while till Roosevelt's complete works and an authoritative life of Roosevelt come to supersede all others --- if they can do so.

OUR GOVERNMENT IN WAR-TIME

WILLOUGHBY, WILLIAM FRANKLIN. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION IN WAR-TIME AND AFTER. A Survey of the Federal Civil Agencies Created for the Prosecution of the War. 8vo, pp. xx-376. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

That the relations between all the elements that go to make up a nation will revert to prewar conditions after "reconstruction" is regarded as most unlikely. New standards have been set up, not only for government operation and control, but for the various factors beneath--the relations of labor and capital, of labor plus capital vs. the public, of transportation inland and coastwise and across seas, of the movements of finance and the connections therewith on the part of the people, of fuel- and food-supply and control. That Wilhelm II. had the remotest idea that he was causing such enormous civic developments as have resulted is impossible. But he has been indirectly the occasion of an unfolding and of a turnover all along the line--social, commercial, governmental, which have anticipated fully a generation's normal advance. How this came about, and how the feverish American activities of April--June,1917, settled down into a colossal national movement pointed to the defeat of the Teutons is told in this closely written and fully documented volume by the director of the Institute for Government Research. The book is a "methodical statement and description of special war-agencies and their operations." The "treatment is descriptive" and impartial, telling not only of success but of failure, of mistakes and their correction, of omissions and the subsequent rectification. And the author closes with a glance at the problems of reconstruction, involving the return to what is to be regarded as normal, as well as to the reorganization of the government itself.

The chapters deal with general administration, mobilization of science, of publicity agencies,finance,industry, foreign trade,shipping,inland transportation and communication, labor, food products, fuel, control of enemy aliens and supporters, aircraft construction, and war-risk insurance. Among the very notable achievements was the creation of six great corporations for administrative purposes -- dealing with finances, emergency fleet, grain, sugar equalization,Russian bureau, and housing. And one significant feature connected with the operation of these corporations is that they had to co-operate with each other in the broadest sympathy and with the most intelligent understanding.

Inasmuch as the immediate future,indeed the very present, calls for readjustment, one of the problems of the legislative and administrative departments of government is whether activities shall move along the lines followed during the war. Are we to destroy these agencies -- some or all -- or, with such modifications as peace conditions require, continue them as means of effective procedure in the race for world commerce and in the efforts for home development?

The volume is the first authoritative account of the means by which we "did our bit." It is a most important historical contribution to the knowledge of two years' activity such as we hope will never again be necessary.

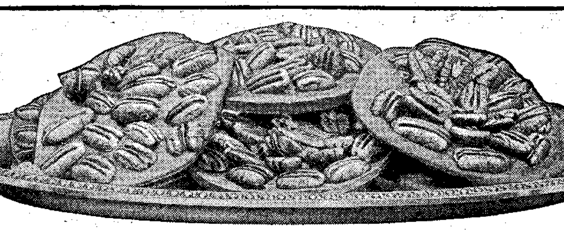
© S. F. W. & Son, Inc.

Just as if you selected the sweets in the SAMPLER from ten different packages of Whitman's

The candies in the Sampler were really selected by the millions of Americans who have enjoyed Whitman's since 1842. We packed selections from ten of our best-liked packages in the Sampler—sweets assorted just right for most people, and a charming introduction to ten separate Whitman's products.

Selected stores everywhere (usually the best Drug Store) are agents for the sale of the Sampler and the other Whitman packages.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.


ORDER BY MAIL

The South's Most Famous Confection

ORIGINAL
CREOLE PRALINES
(GRUNEWALD)

Scrupulous care is maintained throughout in producing this famous candy. That's why Original Creole Pralines (*Grunewald*) made only of Louisiana cane sugar and Louisiana (whole half) pecan meats are regarded everywhere as the highest quality Creole Pralines made.

Let the kiddies eat all they want. Absolutely pure and the oil from the nut meats is good for the digestive system.

Also a delightful dessert or after dinner dainty.

As pure as any confection can be made.

Produced in a model, new and absolutely sanitary factory.

Mail orders filled anywhere.

Sent in a protected carton—each "Praline" wrapped in glazed paper. Carefully packed.

P. O. or Express Money Orders, or Personal Checks received.

BOX OF 7 (Sample) - - $1.00
BOX OF 12 - - - - - 1.50
BOX OF 24 - - - - - 3.00

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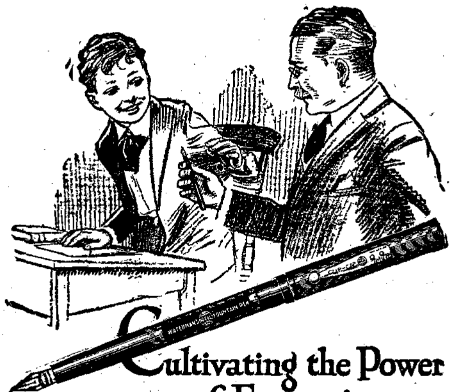
The HOTEL GRUNEWALD CATERERS
Dept. L NEW ORLEANS, LA.



Cultivating the Power of Expression

The faculty of expression may be cultivated from the moment a child learns to write.

The power or lucidity that lies in a spoken or written thought depends upon the ability to express that thought.

Are you giving your children the opportunity to develop this latent talent?

Give them

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

and encourage them to write down their thoughts on any subject.

You will find that you have not only furnished the incentive, but that you are laying a foundation for one of their biggest assets in later life in either a commercial or professional career, namely, The Power of Expression.

With Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen in hand, one is rarely too young and never too old to begin cultivating The Power of Expression.

Three types:
Regular, Safety and Self-Filling.
$2.50 and up. At best dealers.

L. E. Waterman Company
191 Broadway, New York
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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

October 29 -- Four textual amendments to the Peace Treaty are disposed of by the United States Senate, three being voted down by majorities that range from 8 to 18 and the fourth being tabled by a still larger majority. The three defeated on roll calls were designed to equalize the voting power of the United States with that of Great Britain in the assembly of the League of Nations.

The Supreme Council takes up the consideration of reported violations of the Peace Treaty by the Germans. These include among others the failure to evacuate the Baltic provinces, the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, and the failure to deliver locomotives, agricultural machinery and works of art, provided for in the armistice.

October 30 -- According to advices from Tokio, the Peace Treaty is ratified by Japan, which country thus becomes the fourth of the principal Allied and associate powers to take official action on the Treaty. The other countries that have ratified are Italy on October 7, Great Britain on October 10, and France on October 21.

November 1 -- The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference decides to demand that Germany make good all violations of the armistice, including the sinking of the fleet at Scapa Flow. She will be asked to surrender a number of vessels to replace those that were sunk.

November 3 -- The Supreme Council of the Peace Conference decides to send another note to Roumania, demanding again that the Roumanians evacuate Budapest.

November 4 -- By a vote of 41 to 26 the United States Senate votes down the Lodge amendment which would strike the Shantung section from the Treaty.

The Supreme Council assigns to France the chairmanship of the Inter-Allied Commission to supervise the plebiscite in Upper Silesia to determine whether this important mining region is to belong to Poland or to Germany.

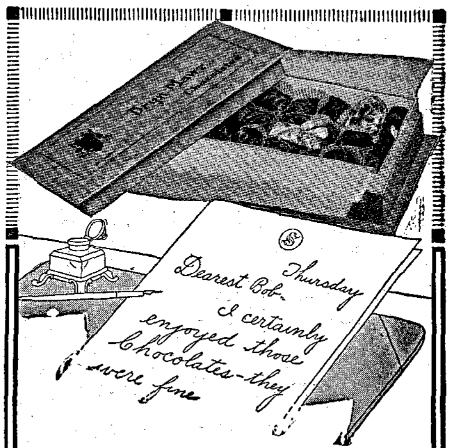
AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

October 29 -- According to a wireless message received in London from Moscow, uprisings are said to have occurred throughout the Ukraine against the forces of General Denikine, and large bodies of troops of General Petlura and General Makhno are joining the Red army. The insurgents are said to have taken many towns south of the Dnieper.

October 30 -- A report from Russian sources received in London from Helsingfors, says General Denikine has recaptured Orel from the Bolsheviki.

November 2 -- A dispatch received in Stockholm from Reval says that the town of Krasnaia Gorka, a strong Bolshevik position on the Gulf of Finland, has capitulated to General Yudenitch.

Helsingfors dispatches say that famine in Petrograd is assuming terrible proportions. Forty thousand persons are said to have died from starvation within a month.


Dearest Bob—
Thursday
I certainly enjoyed those Chocolates—they were fine

Bryn Mawr Chocolates

Always Appreciated

BRYN MAWR Chocolates are the result of highly developed methods in candy craftsmanship. There is a *difference* that your taste will quickly discover *more enticing.*

Each Bryn Mawr Chocolate has a soft, rich filling—a heart of choice nut-meat or mellow cream—with an exquisite chocolate coating. You'll like them.

We urge you to learn at first-hand about Bryn Mawr deliciousness. Sold at better class stores, or send $1.25 for a package of Bryn Mawr Liquide Cremes — the superfine confection. You'll order again and tell your friends.

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The Kind of Home You'd Like

You have often dreamed of the house you will some day build—how comfortable it will be, how artistic, how enduring.

Your home to be a real home must also be safe, and the modern way to safety is by building throughout-walls and partitions of

NATCO·HOLLOW·TILE

Natco Tile are large, hollow, burned clay units, scored on the outside to take a beautiful stucco finish, and on the inside to hold wall plaster permanently and well without cracking.

The Natco home is solid and substantial, damp proof, vermin proof, warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Natco saves coal bills and repair bills and best of all it means safety from fire.

When you think of building, think of Natco. Send today for our beautifully illustrated 32-page book "Fire Proof Houses" with illustrations of modern and artistic homes which combine economy, comfort, safety and beauty.

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Health
TO KEEP REGULAR—EAT
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BRAN
READY TO SERVE
WITH MILK, CREAM OR MIX ⅓
WITH YOUR FAVORITE CEREAL
THE ORIGINAL HAS THIS SIGNATURE
W. K. Kellogg
KELLOGG TO
Kellogg's
BRAN

Dont be constipated. Eat our bran every morning as a cereal. You'll like its looks, enjoy its taste, and value its benefits. Each package is identified and guaranteed by my signature.

W. K. Kellogg

You never tasted bran so good—
You never saw bran so different!

Look at the actual picture of Kellogg's Krumbled Bran. See what a *real cereal* food Kelloggs have made of bran.

You may have been disappointed in bran—you may not have liked its looks or its lack of taste.

Now you have a real surprise and a real treat, if you will buy a package of Kellogg's Krumbled Bran from your grocer and try it.

It doesn't *look* like bran—it is shredded and toasted, like Kellogg's Krumbles.

It doesn't *taste* like bran—it has an appetizing, tempting flavor, like Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes.

It doesn't get stale and tasteless—it is protected by Kellogg's "*Waxtite*" package like all Kellogg products.

Don't be constipated. Don't let constipation even begin. Constipation fills your system with poisons. It often causes sick headaches; it slows you up mentally and physically.

It is a pleasure to overcome and avoid constipation and its evils in this *natural* way—by eating Kellogg's Krumbled Bran. You don't have to wait till baking day to get its benefits.

It is ready to eat with milk or cream at breakfast—just as you eat any cereal; for it *is* a cereal food. Children love it

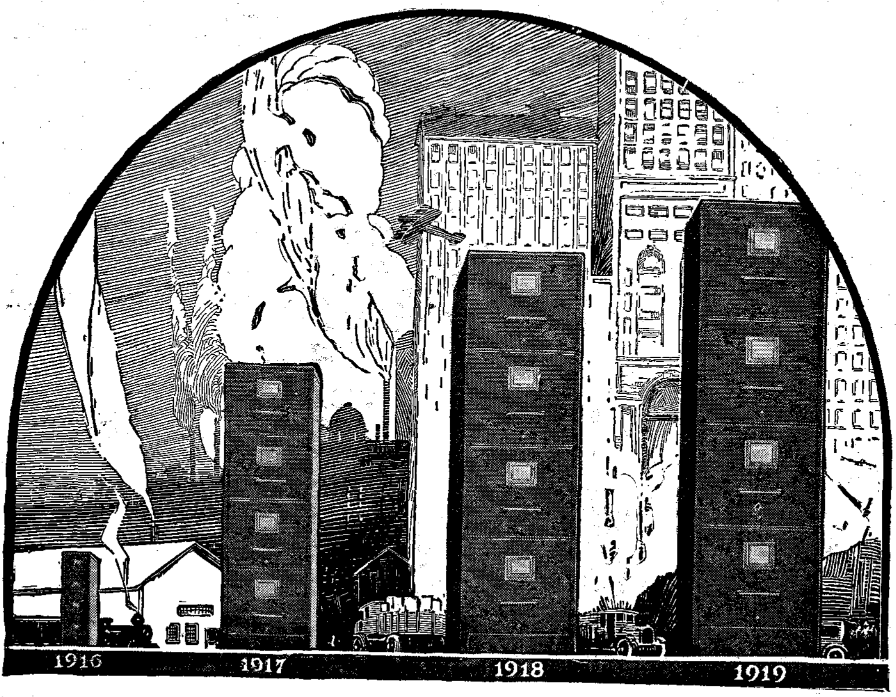
Or, you can add to it any cereal you eat. The important thing is to eat some of it every day—and to be sure that you get Kellogg's Krumbled Bran.

You will know it by the familiar red and green "Waxtite" package, similar to that of Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, bearing the signature of W. K. Kellogg.

Try Kellogg's Krumbled Bran now. Buy a package from your grocer. Eat it at breakfast as a cereal. Make muffins, bread, pancakes, etc., with it. Recipes on each package. You will find them most delicious, too.

Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.
Battle Creek, Mich. Toronto, Can.

Copyright 1919, by Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.



Accepted by "Big Business" and "big" little businesses—

THE graphic illustration of growth, just above, convincingly illustrates how rapidly Van Dorn "Craftsmanship-in-Steel" has become the accepted standard for office equipment.

Two facts have hastened this acceptance—

First—the quality developed through generations of steel fabrication.

Second—the wide scope of the Van Dorn line which enables you to standardize your complete office from system-fitted filing safes to waste-baskets, from desks to lockers, from filing cabinets to chairs, in steel of one harmonious and permanent design and finish.

Our nearest dealer, or our *"Bird's-Eye"* folder, will explain this detail.

THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS CO.
CLEVELAND

Van Dorn STEEL

FILES • DESKS • SAFES • LOCKERS

MASTER-CRAFTSMANSHIP IN STEEL

November 3 — Dispatches received in Copenhagen from Reval state that the Bolshevik batteries in and around Kronstadt and Krasnaia Gorka, on the Gulf of Finland, have been silenced by a bombardment of Allied warships lasting several days.

November 4 — The Finnish Government informs General Yudenitch that it is unable to grant his request to coöperate with him for the deliverance of Petrograd, says a dispatch from Helsingfors.

OTHER FOREIGN EVENTS

October 30 — The British Government's financial policy is sustained by the House of Commons by the overwhelming majority of 355.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin to London says Germany in her reply to the Entente declines to participate in a blockade of Soviet Russia, stating that she does not believe the blockade would achieve the desired purpose.

October 31 — The transport President Grant arrives in Brest with 5,000 American troops for the Army of Occupation, who will be assigned to duty at Coblenz.

November 1 — According to advices from Toronto, Canada, Sir William Hearst and his colleagues of the Ontario Conservative Government hand their resignations to Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Hendrie.

November 3 — The lockout threatened by the employers in the controversy with the workingmen goes into effect in Barcelona, Spain, and 200,000 Spanish workers in that city are now said to be idle. The lockout has not extended beyond Barcelona and work is continuing in all nearby towns.

November 4 — The Committee on Ireland of the British Cabinet is reported to have accepted the proposals of its sub-committee, providing for the creation of two separate Irish Parliaments, one in the Protestant counties of Ulster, and the other for the rest of Ireland.

Hundreds of Ukrainians are dying of hunger, and fever epidemics are causing the death of thousands, according to advices received by the Ukrainian Bureau in Washington.

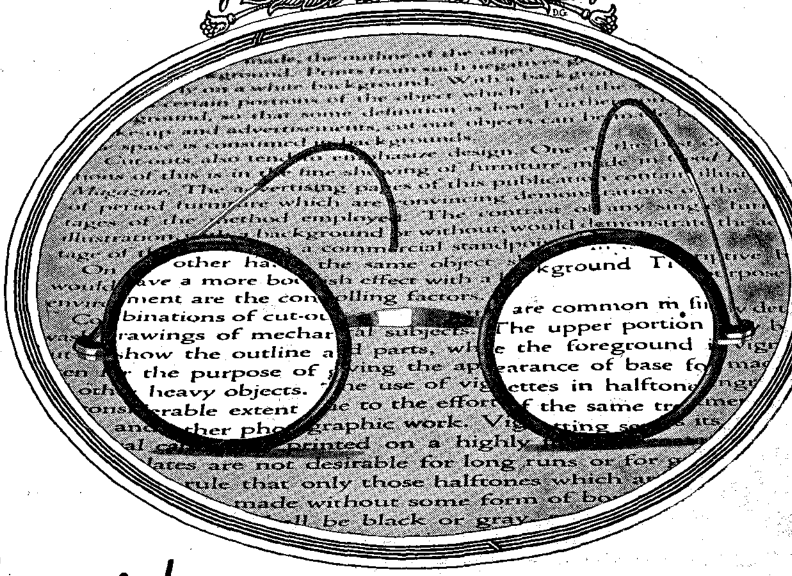
Premier Clemenceau gives France his farewell message in a speech for the Government party at Strasbourg, Alsace, on the eve of his contemplated retirement from political life.

The first meeting of the "Fight-the-Famine Council" is held in London, with 50 delegates in attendance, representing the districts in Europe where the food shortage prevails.

Japan, in reply to a note from the American Government sent last September regarding conditions in Siberia, expresses a willingness to coöperate with the American authorities.

A dispatch received in Berlin from Budapest says that the crisis in regard to the formation of a government in Hungary has been overcome by a compromise between Royalists and Republicans, which will eventually bring the son of the former Emperor and King, Carl, to the throne.

Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, announces at a conference of the Lands of Austria that an agreement has been reached on the principles of the Constitution to be adopted in



Consider A Pair of Spectacles

HUMAN vision is one of the most delicate things in the world. Two out of five adults wear spectacles at least part of the time, to improve their power to read print and see pictures. As a minute fraction of an inch in lens-grinding can make or mar the vision, so can the texture and finish of paper assist or hamper clear seeing.

The effect of poor paper is precisely the same to the reader as diminished eyesight. In a booklet it means poor display of your goods.

In the interests of better printing, the S. D. Warren Company years ago turned their enormous paper-making facilities to the manufacture of a dozen standardized printing papers, one for each of the important book-paper printing needs. These standardized papers are known as Warren's Standard Printing Papers.

In an impressive 108-page book, fittingly called Warren's Paper Buyer's Guide, various sections are devoted to the uses and possibilities of each of the Warren Standard Papers, with data as to the kind of engraving and inks that produced the different effects. This valuable book may be seen in the public libraries of the larger cities, in the offices of the Typothetae and Printers' Boards of Trade and also is in the offices of all paper merchants who sell Warren's Standard Printing Papers.

Briefly classified, the Warren Standard Printing Papers are

Warren's Cameo
Dull surface coated book paper for soft half-tone printing effects.

Warren's Silkote
A non-lustrous coated book paper—semi-dull finish, renowned for the ease with which it prints difficult subjects.

Warren's Lustro
The last word in glossy-coated paper for extremely fine screen half-tones.

Warren's Warrentown Coated Book
A glossy-coated, white book paper especially adapted for color plates and process inks.

Warren's Cumberland Coated Book
For printing detail in either color or black and white. One of the best known, if not the best known, coated papers devoted to commercial use

Warren's Printone
A semi-coated paper for medium screen half tones. Less expensive than coated, reliable in results.

Warren's Britannica India
For thin editions.

Warren's Cumberland Super Book
A super-calendered paper of standard quality for rapid press-work and uniform results.

Warren's Olde Style
For type. An antique watermarked paper for use where beauty of line and legibility are paramount.

Warren's Library Text
A superior English finish paper, with restful reading surface and unusual durability. Popular with publishers.

Warren's Cumberland Machine Book
A low priced machine-finish book paper. Hand sorted. For half-tones of 120-line screen

Warren's Artogravure
Developed for high-grade offset printing

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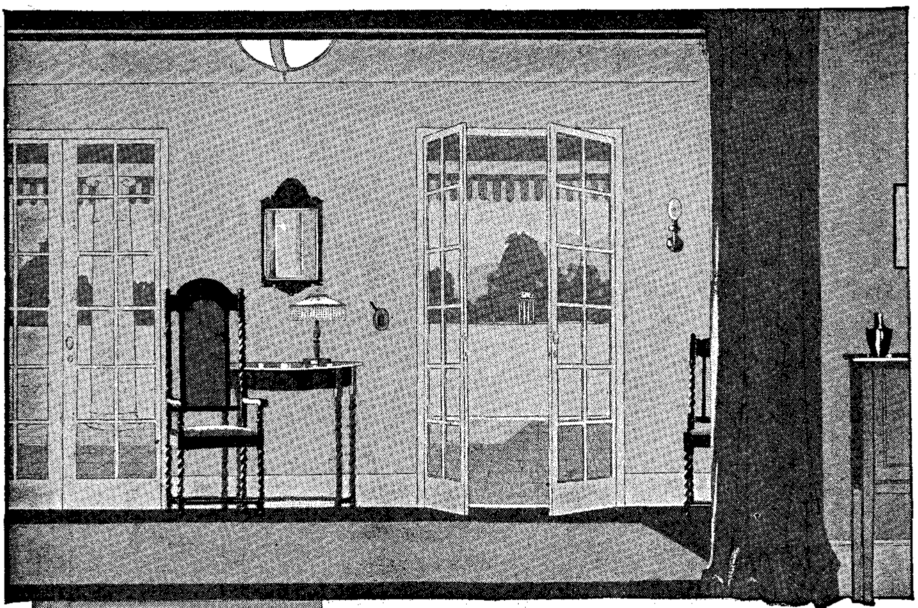
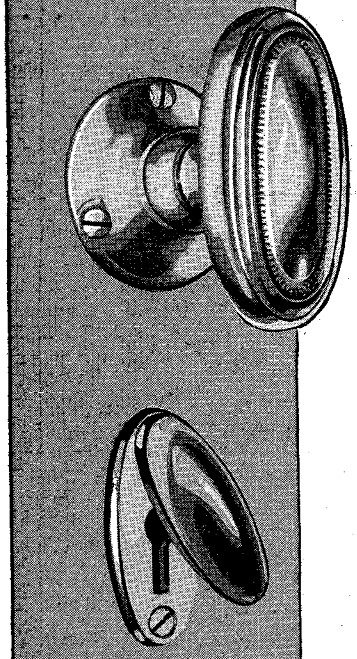
BETTER PAPER Warren's STANDARD Printing Papers BETTER PRINTING





Build Now—

put your own key in your own front door

THERE will be pleasure in building your own home. Build promptly. Enjoy the comfort of a place planned to meet your own ideas.

Build well. Sound judgment urges the use of good materials—especially in hardware. Sargent Hardware gives you the advantages of protection, conveniences and solid, substantial worth, combined with attractiveness.

Sargent designers have created many tasteful patterns, in harmony with highest architectural and decorative standards. These are well illustrated in the Sargent Book of Designs. Write for a copy and discuss it with your architect.

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Door Closers

In every home there are doors that should be kept closed—the back-stair door, cellar door, storm door, lavatory or coat-closet door. Sargent door closers add to the quiet and dignity of the home—no doors ajar, no slamming and banging. Our light model for screen doors is indispensable in the summer season.

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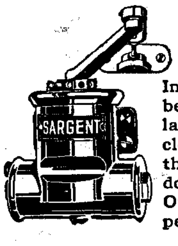


that country under which German West Hungary would join as an autonomous land while Austria would be organized as a federal state.

DOMESTIC

October 29 -- The International labor Conference of the League of Nations begins its session at Washington. Delegates from more than 30 countries, representing all of the world's major nationalities, are in attendance.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issues a formal call to union leaders all over the country for a conference to be held in Washington December 13.

The final conference of the executives of the United Mine Workers of America, held to discuss the impending coal strike, ends with a decision that "a strike can not be avoided."

October 30.-- Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, author and poet, dies at her home in Branford, Conn., at the age of 64.

October 31 -- Four hundred thousand bituminous coal miners respond to the strike call and walk out, in spite of a judicial decree at the instance of Attorney General Palmer, issued by Judge A. B. Anderson of the United States District Court in Indiana, enjoining the officials of the miners' unions from ordering or directing a strike.

November 2 -- The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in extraordinary session decides to call on Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania and Attorney General Palmer of the United States for the restoration of the constitutional rights of free speech, free press and free public meetings.

November 4 -- Acting President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America issues a statement to the effect that the miners will be willing to resume negotiations with the operators immediately if the restraining order now in force against them is withdrawn.

The national constitutional amendment granting equal suffrage to women is ratified by the Senate of Maine by a vote of 24 to 5. It now goes to the House.

ELECTION REPORTS

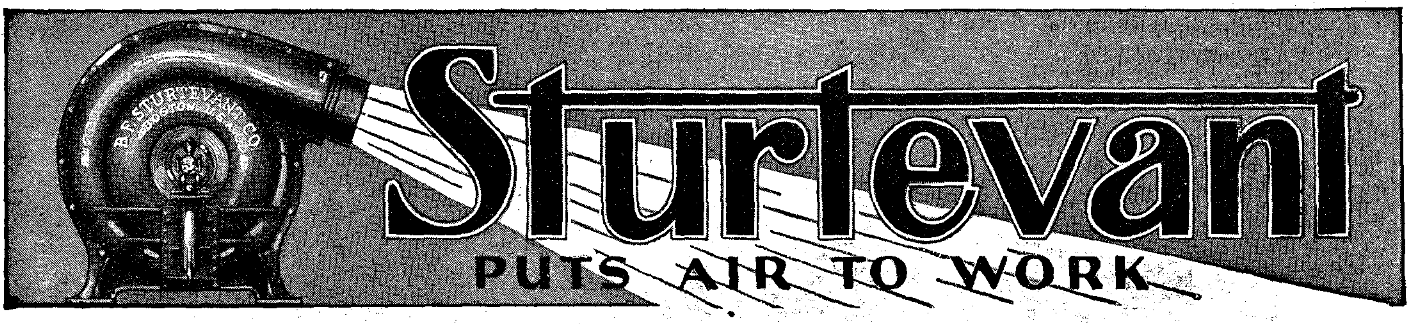
Governor Calvin Coolidge, Republican, is re-elected Governor of Massachusetts by a large plurality on a "law and order" issue.

Edward I. Edwards of Jersey City, Democrat running on a "wet" platform, is elected Governor of New Jersey by an estimated plurality of 8,000.

Edwin P. Morrow, Republican, is elected Governor of Kentucky by a large majority. His election is taken to mean repudiation of the League of Nations which was endorsed by his opponent, James P. Black.

Lee M. Russell, Democrat, and present Lieutenant Governor, is elected Governor of Mississippi. The entire Democratic state ticket is successful by a plurality of approximately 50,000.

In the New York City elections Tammany was beaten by the reelection of Supreme Court Justice Joseph E. Newburger and City Court Judge Richard H. Smith, who had been turned down for renomination by Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany head. Major Henry H. Curran, Republican, was elected President of the Borough of Manhattan by a small plurality.


B.F. STURTEVANT CO. BOSTON MASS.
Sturtevant
PUTS AIR TO WORK

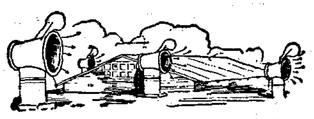
There Are Profits in the Air

BUT to get these profits you must first make the air do some of your work. Air is free for all to use. Moving air is an all-round power for which, after sixty years of study, we are finding new uses constantly.

Our business is to make the air do your bidding. We make it blow hot or cold, dry or moist, in any direction you want it to. We dry things with it, convey other things, feed it to your fires and make them give out greater heat, force a clean supply of it into a room and keep you feeling fresh and energetic.

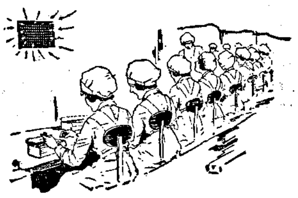
How Air Control Kept This Factory Running

A certain large manufacturer of hard candy experienced great difficulty in running his plant on wet days. The candy would not mould; it stuck to the hands of the girls who packed it, to the paper it was wrapped in, and generally raised so much trouble that, on days when the humidity was high, it was less of a loss to shut down the plant than to try to operate it.



Our engineers solved this problem. Today in this candy factory every day is an ideal working day.

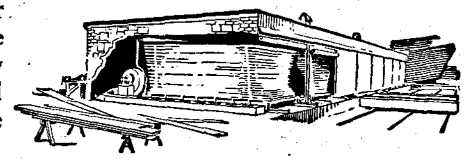
The factory is as free from bad outdoor weather conditions as it would be if it were on another planet.



How Air Cut the Cost of Lumber Production

Large manufacturers of a well-known product, who needed so much lumber that they had already purchased their own forest land, used to ship the untrimmed, unseasoned wood north for seasoning. After seasoning it for more than a year, they would trim it and make it into the finished products.

We installed a system whereby the lumber is seasoned where it is cut. Then it is trimmed there. Freight charges are saved, because no waste wood is shipped north; storage charges are reduced, because large amounts need not be stocked up; and manufacturing costs are lowered, because the raw material is made into the finished product in a shorter time.



We maintain a large staff of engineers who are ready to try to solve your manufacturing problems by the use of air. These men have a collection of data to rely upon which took us more than sixty years to compile. If you wish to know how air has been or can be used in your business, write, phone, or wire for specific information. State the business you are engaged in. We will send you bulletins which cover the uses of air in your business. Or, if you specially request, we will have one of our representatives visit your plant and go over the problem with you.

B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY
EUGENE N. FOSS, President
Hyde Park, Boston, Mass.

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Salt Lake City, Utah . Walker Bank Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal. . 759 Monadnock Bldg
Seattle, Wash. . . . 1134 Henry Bldg
Washington, D. C., 1006 Loan & Trust Bldg.
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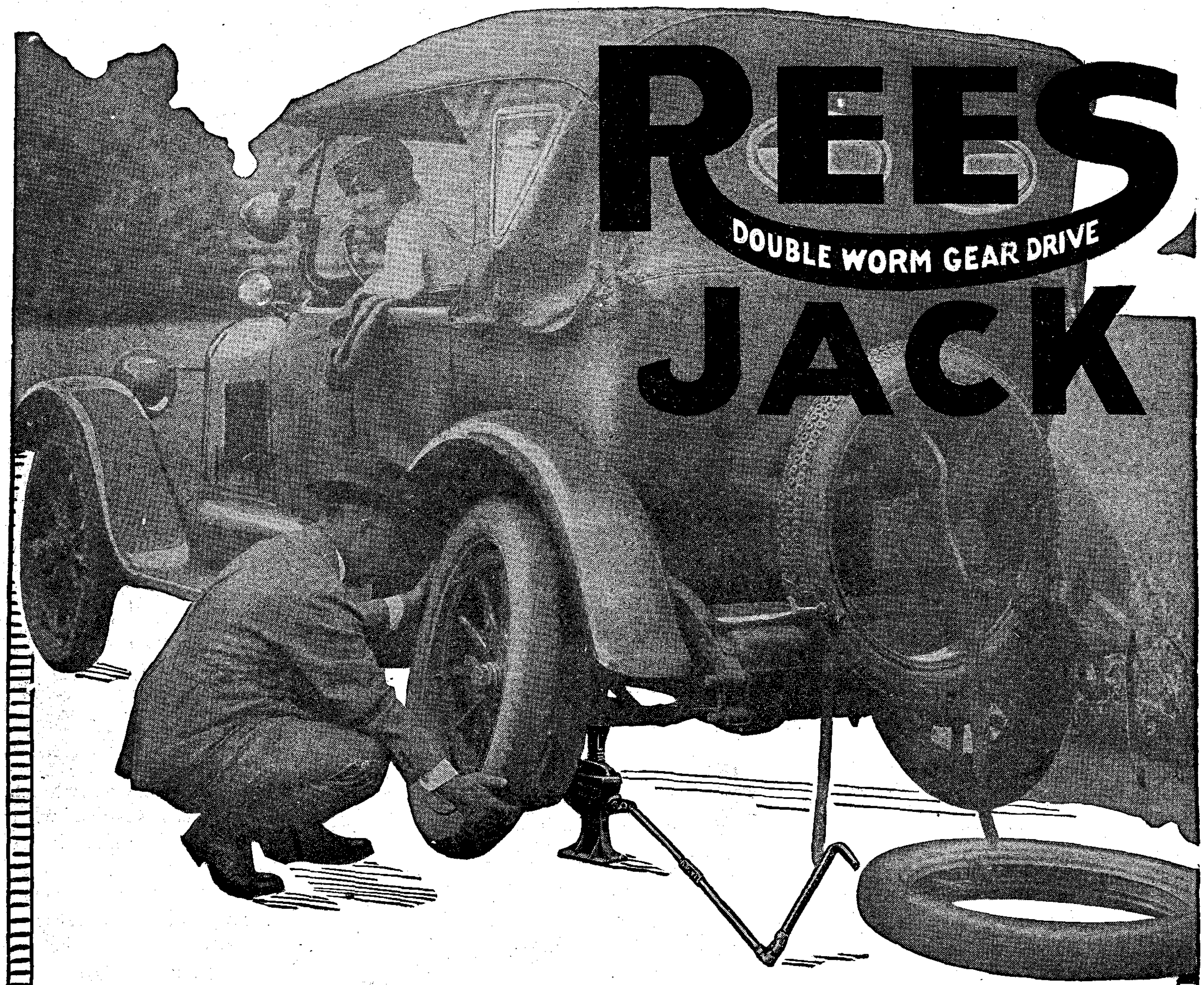
Galt, Ontario
Montreal, 404 Birks Building
Toronto, 210 Lumsden Building

STURTEVANT ENGINEERING COMPANY, LONDON



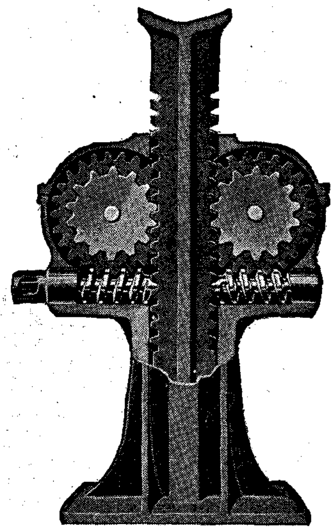
RAISING the car is by far the simplest and easiest part of making tire changes since the advent of the Rees Double Worm Gear Drive Jack. It's the cleanest part of the job too.

WINTER'S wet and slush doesn't bother the Rees owner. The long folding handle enables you to place Jack under the axle and to operate it from a standing posture. The car is lifted with a few easy turns of the handle and the load is held safely at any height.

THE REES JACK combines great power and dependability with convenience, speed and ease of operation. The unique double worm gear drive principle and our high standard of materials and workmanship make this possible. The assurance that the Rees Jack will meet any emergency adds materially to the pleasure of motoring.

REES JACK No. 1, passenger car model, with folding handle goes readily into any tool box. Lifting capacity two tons. If your dealer does not have the Rees Jack in stock we will send it to you prepaid by Parcel Post upon receipt of check, draft, or money order for $9.00; price west of Rockies, $9.50.

THE double worm gear drive principle is patented and adopted here for the first time in any jack. Side strain and end thrust are eliminated and friction reduced to a minimum.



Iron City Products Company
Dept. 16, 7501 Thomas Boulevard,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Manufacturers also of Rees Double Worm Gear Drive Jacks for motor trucks, railway and industrial uses.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A CHANGE.---"Isn't your wife dogmatic?"
"She was when Pomeranian pups were the style, but now she's auto-matic."
----Baltimore "American."

AT REGULAR RATES.---"Does your cook give you any impertinence?"
"No. She charges me ten dollars a week for it."
----Washington "Star."

THE SCIENTIFIC MIND.---"This is a sixteen-year-old Royal Princess. The mummy has been preserved for two thousand years."
"Does that include the sixteen years she lived?"
----London "Passing Show."

OLD MYSTERY CLEARED UP.---"Why is it, Bob," asked George of a very stout friend, "that you fat fellows are always good natured?"
"We have to be," answered Bob. "You see, we can't either fight or run."
----London "Blighty."

SOMETHING LITERARY TO DIGEST.

The magazine printers "vacationing" went,
Left their cases all stacked in the shelves;
But typewriter, camera, got on the job,
They're not quite so composed now, themselves.
----Boston "News Bureau."

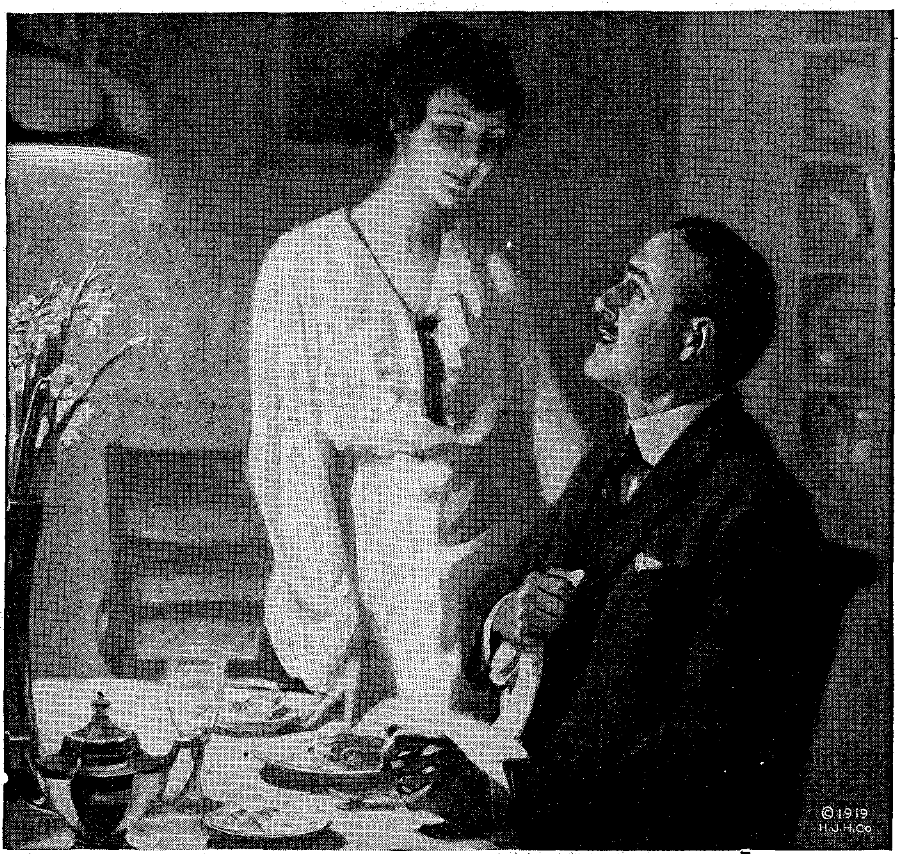
AND WE WANT TO BE COAL-ED.---"In the past few months," says a weekly paper, "London has been educated in railway strikes, and knows what to do." But it doesn't want to be "educated" like that--it wants to be train-ed.
----London "Passing Show."

WHERE THE SIGN FAILED.---"The men who make the best husbands," says a writer, "are those who possess the knotty type of foot with square toes." But a young friend of ours, addicted to stopping late, says they make the worst kind of prospective fathers-in-law.
----London "Opinion."

A SLIGHT DIFFICULTY.---"Witness," asked the attorney for the defense, who was trying to prove the temporary insanity of the prisoner, "was it this man's habit to talk to himself when alone?"
"Jest at this time," came the answer, "I don't recolleck ever bein' with him when he was alone."
----"The Watchman Examiner."

LIBERAL.---Lights and noise were tabu, but there was some verbal expression of thought in undertones. The column was slogging forward the night before the attack on the St. Mihiel salient.
"Wonder where we're bound for now?" spoke one doughboy during a momentary check.
"I dunno," replied a voice in the dark, "but I heard an officer say it was Metz."
"Huh! Metz?"
"Sure--and he said the general meant to take it if it cost a hundred thousand lives."
Silence for about five seconds; then; "Liberal son of a gun, aint he?"
----"The Home Sector."

1869-1919
50TH ANNIVERSARY—FIFTY YEARS OF PROGRESS



HEINZ
Spaghetti
Ready cooked ready to serve

FIRST the Spaghetti is made in the spotless home of the 57 Varieties.

It is Heinz Spaghetti.

Then it is cooked in the Heinz kitchens.

The original recipe was Italian but Heinz famous tomato sauce takes the place of the ordinary kind and with it is combined a special cheese of peculiar merit.

The result can only be expressed by the word "Perfection."

Keep the pantry shelves supplied with it, for experience has proved that, once tried, it becomes a permanent addition to the family menu.

It is delicious, nutritive and economical.

Some of the 57 Varieties
Vinegars
Tomato Ketchup
Baked Beans
Mince Meat

All Heinz goods sold in Canada are packed in Canada

HEINZ
COOKED SPAGHETTI

MR MARLIN-ROCKWELL INDUSTRIES MR

Note the quality of the cars on which you see

Rudge-Whitworth Wire Wheels

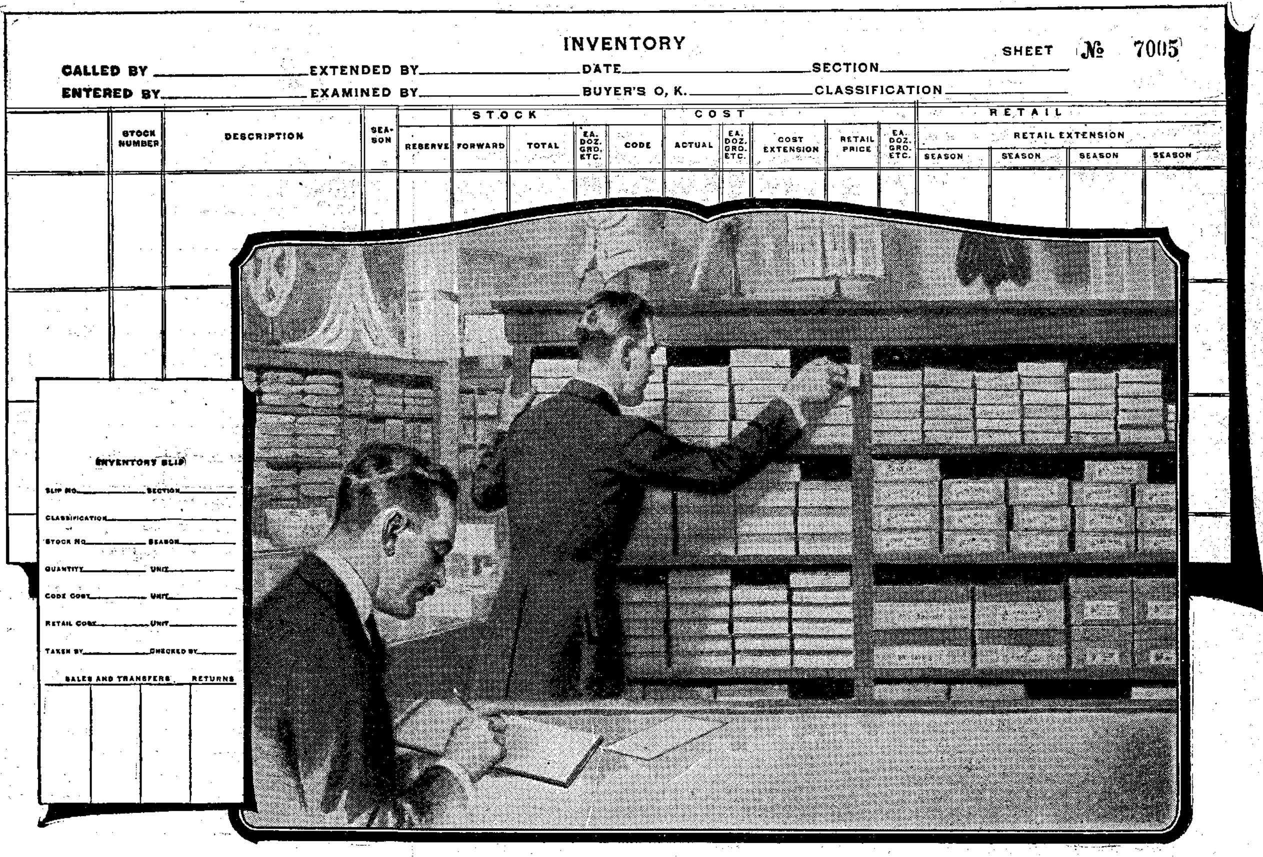
—the superbly constructed wheels that assure the highest factors of safety in driving, greatest riding ease and steering facility, quickest changeability, remarkable tire economy and distinction of appearance to the last degree.

Specify Rudge-Whitworth Wire Wheels for your next car

Manufactured by
Standard Roller Bearing Company, Philadelphia
Owned and Operated by
MARLIN-ROCKWELL
CORPORATION
EXECUTIVE OFFICES 347 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY

PRODUCTS OF
MARLIN-ROCKWELL INDUSTRIES

- SRB Annular Ball Bearings
- SRB Taper Roller Bearings
- Rudge-Whitworth Wire Wheels
- Rockwell-Mayo Motor Radiators
- Braeburn High Speed Steels, Tool Steels and Electric Furnace Steels
- Rockbestos Insulated Wire and Cable



INVENTORY

SHEET № 7005

CALLED BY ______ EXTENDED BY ______ DATE ______ SECTION ______

ENTERED BY ______ EXAMINED BY ______ BUYER'S O. K. ______ CLASSIFICATION ______

					STOCK				COST					RETAIL			
														RETAIL EXTENSION			
	STOCK NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	SEASON	RESERVE	FORWARD	TOTAL	EA. DOZ. GRO. ETC.	CODE	ACTUAL	EA. DOZ. GRO. ETC.	COST EXTENSION	RETAIL PRICE	EA. DOZ. GRO. ETC.	SEASON	SEASON	SEASON	SEASON

INVENTORY SLIP

SLIP NO. ______ SECTION ______

CLASSIFICATION ______

STOCK NO. ______ SEASON ______

QUANTITY ______ UNIT ______

CODE COST ______ UNIT ______

RETAIL COST ______ UNIT ______

TAKEN BY ______ CHECKED BY ______

SALES AND TRANSFERS			RETURNS

Never Were Your Inventories So Important as Now

Short stocks of goods in brisk demand, large stocks that should be turned quickly, the amount of merchandise, coal, or raw material you have on hand—can you really depend on your present inventory methods?

The proper sort of inventory form will help you wonderfully to take stock accurately. Just this kind of a blank is shown here. We offer it to you for use in your stock-taking.

Write us on your letterhead and we will send you a Portfolio containing this inventory form, the ticket to be affixed to stock, and a number of other forms that will be of especial interest and value to you.

These forms also show the quality of Hammermill Bond, its twelve colors besides white, its various finishes. They enable you to handle, to test in any way you please, the paper on which hundreds of factories, stores, and offices have standardized their business printing.

Hammermill Bond is the lowest-priced standard bond paper on the market today. More than 100 leading paper merchants, all over the country, carry stocks which enable the printers in their territory to fill orders quickly, in any desired color and finish.

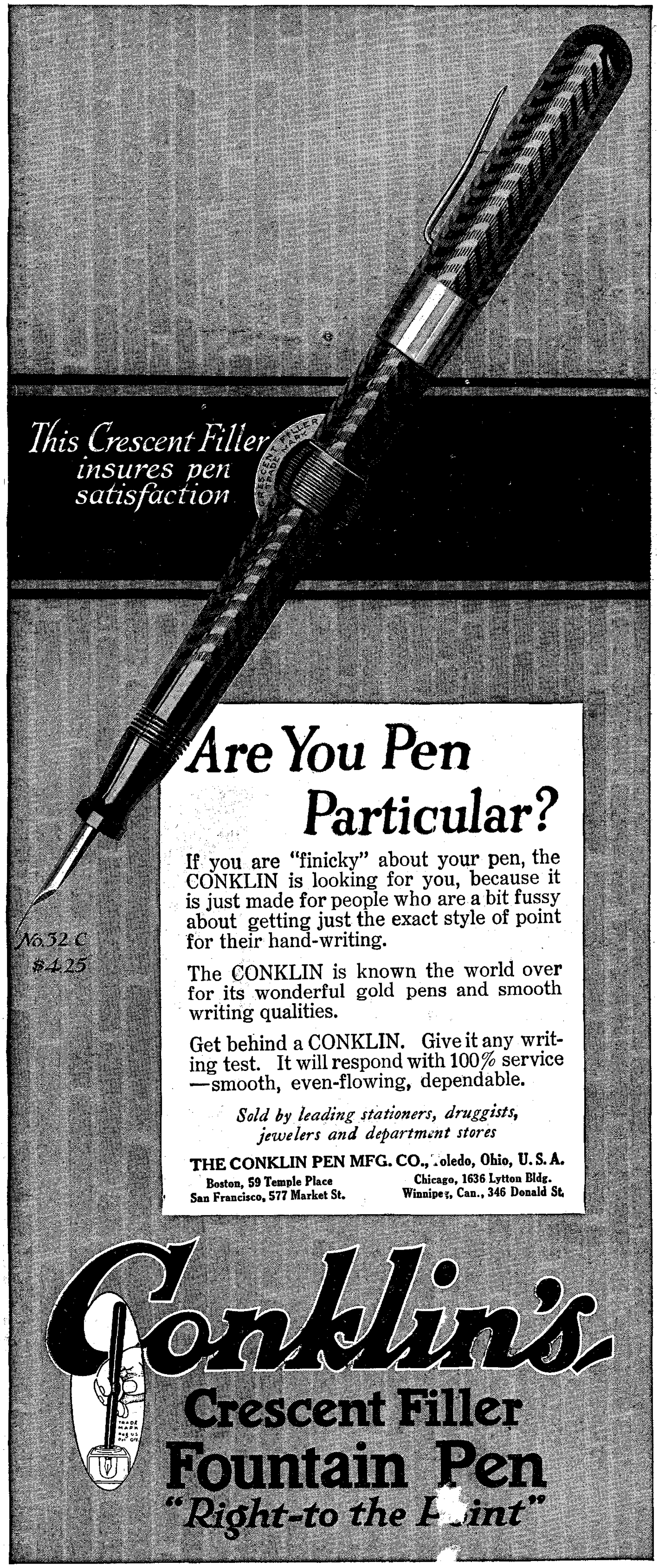
Complete set of Portfolios sent to any printer on request.

HAMMERMILL PAPER CO., ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

HAMMERMILL BOND

"The Utility Business Paper"



This Crescent Filler insures pen satisfaction

No. 32 C
$4.25

Are You Pen Particular?

If you are "finicky" about your pen, the CONKLIN is looking for you, because it is just made for people who are a bit fussy about getting just the exact style of point for their hand-writing.

The CONKLIN is known the world over for its wonderful gold pens and smooth writing qualities.

Get behind a CONKLIN. Give it any writing test. It will respond with 100% service—smooth, even-flowing, dependable.

Sold by leading stationers, druggists, jewelers and department stores

THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. CO., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Boston, 59 Temple Place
San Francisco, 577 Market St.
Chicago, 1636 Lytton Bldg.
Winnipeg, Can., 346 Donald St.

Conklin's
Crescent Filler
Fountain Pen
"Right-to the Point"

CADDISH CADDY.---Green Golfer--"Does it make any difference which club you use?"
Caddy--"Not to me, it don't."
----Boston "Transcript."

SURE CLUES.---"The man who called to see you yesterday wore a cutaway coat and a stovepipe hat."
"He must have been the plumber."
----Baltimore "American."

ANY OTHER SUGGESTION?---

This is Literary Digest's last trench in case its stenographers strike.

----Philadelphia "North American."

SAVED.---"We tried to buy some rope to hang a profiteer."
"Well?"
"But the dealer wanted too much for it."
----Dallas "News."

NEXT!---The man who used to spend all his time perfecting perpetual motion has a new diversion; he's trying to cross airplanes so they'll lay eggs.
----Buffalo "News."

LUCRE ABSENT.---Artist (to patron): "Yes, sir, I am wedded to my art."
Patron: "Well, you certainly didn't marry for money."
----London "Mail."

JUSTIFIABLE ERROR.---Miss Pansy Pyetin, who affects precision of speech, refers to the Balkans as "the Balkings." And maybe she's right, at that.
---Washington "Star."

BACK NUMBERS.

Concerning college football teams,
Too oft it comes to pass,
The man who's halfback in the field
Is 'way back in his class.
----Boston "Transcript."

YOU KNOW HIM!---"I don't like to play poker with Smith," said Brown.
"Neither do I," replied Jones. "If he loses he gets hot-headed, and if he wins he gets cold feet."
Cincinnati "Enquirer."

DID SHE MEAN JUST THAT?---The Woman: "I want you to forget that I told you I didn't mean what I said about not taking back my refusal to change my mind. I've been thinking it over, and I've decided that I was wrong in the first place."
The Man: "You don't really mean that, do you Dolly?"
----London "Mail."

SHE SHOULD WORRY.---"Delia," said Mrs. Barrows sternly, "I met that policeman today who sat in the kitchen with you so long last night. I took advantage of the opportunity to speak to him."
"Oh, go on now," replied Delia, with a smile. "Ye needn't think that'll make me wan bit jealous, mum. Oi have got him safe enough."
----New York "Globe."